Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,963.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
26th Feb.	† CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
23rd "	ARCADIA	7009		
26th "	INDIA	791		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10812		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9705
23rd "	MANTUA	10886		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10790
21st "	EGYPT	7912		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passenger in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 543,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,. Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co,
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,880	L. Mancini	19th Apr. 1910.
Oco BALDERRIN	4,980	D. Maganzine	19th May 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabin, Rs. 600 Single and Rs. 900 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 725; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	8,000	G. Bolsito	17th Mar. 1910.
ISONZO	8,000	G. Bolsito	17th May 1910

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 195 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	24th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osbiras, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5196	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6368	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 430 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umsambi,"	5,000	19th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR :—
CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD. }
SUTTON & CO. }

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Hendoohall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	"
Spanish Prince	due April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,635	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,533	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	4,147		7th July "
DUMBEA	5,635	Reinfat	4th August "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill	25th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,533	Martin	25th Mar, 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNADAS HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights :

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... "	" 7	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15
No. 2 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... "	" 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

THE "POLKEY"
Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished " ...	" 4	0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished " ...	" 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash.
Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"
ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE beg to notify that from this date our ADDRESS will be

NO. 3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.
THE COUPE CO., LTD.

18th February, 1910.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ON SALE.

VALUABLE MEDICAL and SURGICAL BOOKS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, belonging to LT.-COLONEL COLLIE, on FRIDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Dr. Chowksey's Bungalow.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 28th day of February, 1910, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1909.
2nd.—To appoint or re-elect a Director.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4th.—To appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHAW P. NANAVUTY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday the 21st day of February, 1910, to MONDAY the 7th day of March, 1910, both days inclusive.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

NOTICE is hereby given to the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University that the subject for the abovenamed LECTURESHIP for the Winter Session 1910-11 will be THERAPEUTICS and for that of 1911-12 the subject will be PHYSIOLOGY. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four lectures.

Application from intending candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session 1910-11 will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 31st March, 1910.

Copies of sales giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the College clerk.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay. 15th February, 1910.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1910, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,14,000 DEODAR SLEEPERS, for the use of North-Western Railway Construction Department, delivery to begin by 1st May, 1910, and to be completed by 30th June, 1910.

The Deodar Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and 5 inches deep.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station on the N.-W. Railway, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these stations after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the N.-W. Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Manager, NORTH-WESTERN STATE RAILWAY at LAHORE, by noon, on 15th March, 1910. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway Construction Department." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful Tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the Tenders, provided a bona fide Tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Manager is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, North-Western Railway.

Manager's Office, N.-W. Ry.,
Lahore, the 14th Feb. 1910.

HORSE SHOW.

PRACTICE JUMPS at Marine Lines Maidan will be available from FRIDAY to MONDAY inclusive, from 7-30 to 9-30 A. M.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

FEBRUARY 22ND AND 24TH.

CERTAIN CLASSES advertised in Original Programme have been CANCELLED, owing to insufficient support.

FIRST DAY (AFTERNOON).
TUESDAY, 22nd.

Ring No. 1.—Judges. { Col. J. Forbes, Major Davis.
4 p.m.—Class XI
4-15 p.m.—Class VIII
4-30 p.m.—Class XIII
4-45 p.m.—Class X
} Hunters.

Ring No. 2.—Judges. { Col. Logan Home, Major Martin.
4 p.m.—Class VII. Hunters.
4-30 p.m.—Class XIV
4-45 p.m.—Class XV
} Ladies' horses.
Best Horse ridden by a Lady vide conditions.

Arena. Judges { Col. Ducat, Col. Taylor, Col. Logan Home.
5 p. m.—Class XXX Pony Jumping.
5 30 p. m.—Class XXI
5 45 p. m.—Class XXII
6 p. m.—Class XXIV
} Harness Classes

SECOND DAY (MORNING)
THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

Ring No. 1.—Judges. { Major Martin. Major Davie.
8 a.m.—Class XXXVI Brood mares.
8-15 a.m.—Class XVI
8-45 a.m.—Class XVII
9-0 a.m.—Class XIX
} Polo Ponies.

Ring No. 2.—Judges { Colonel Ducat. Colonel Taylor.
8 a.m.—Class I
8-15 a.m.—Class II
8-30 a.m.—Class III
8-45 a.m.—Class IV
} Chargers and Troop Horses.

ARENA,
NIL.

SECOND DAY (AFTERNOON).
THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

Ring No. 1.—Judges { Colonel Logan Home. Colonel Taylor. Colonel Ducat. Major Martin.
3-30 p.m.—Class VI
4-0 p.m.—Class IX
4-30 p.m.—Best Hunters
4-45 p.m.—Best Turned out Saddle Horse
} Hunters.

RING NO. 2.
Light Weights of VI and IX.

Arena.—Judges { Colonel Ducat, Colonel Logan Home, Colonel Taylor.
4-45 p.m.—Class XXIX Jumping (horses).
5-30 p.m.—Class XXVIII Best turn out Harness.
5-45 p.m.—General Parade Prize Winners.
6-0 p.m.—Distribution of Prizes by H. E. the Governor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's s. s. "SOMALI," "SALSETTE," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Town Customs House.

Captain Ericsen, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPCATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO.
Agent, Austrian Loyd's S. N. Co.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

SEVENTH DAY.

A BAD DAY.

1st Race Cheeky 3rd
(*Amendment on R. S.—mislead*)
2nd Race Desert King 3rd
3rd „ Oakton } L. Violet } (upset) D.H. Evens. 5 to 1
4th „ Sialkote 3rd
5th „ Vancouver 2nd
6th „ Shanwar Out
7th „ Killua Won 2 to 1

Note.—Those who paid the higher rate are entitled to refund or FREE selections either on Wednesday or Saturday.

A Resume.

FIRST DAY.

1st Race Koko Won odds on
2nd „ Grand Duke „ 6 to 1
(*Amendment on R. C.*)
3rd „ Rocksand Won 4 to 1
4th „ Not Yet „ 6 to 4 on
5th „ Sialkote 2nd
6th „ The Rooster 2nd 2 to 1 P
7th „ Ashroff Won 10 to 1
8th „ Padsha 2nd

SECOND DAY.

A BAD DAY.

1st Race Dignum Left.
2nd „ Kafoor Won 3 to 1.
3rd „ Sharar Out.
4th „ Lady Violet Scr.
5th „ Shancutt Won 2½ to 1.
6th „ Chivalry 2nd.
7th „ Steel Out.

THIRD DAY.

1st Race Siriska 3rd
2nd „ Minerva Won 12 to 1
(*Recommended on R. C. from result of 1st R. Majesty*).
3rd Race Castalia Won 3 to 1
4th Race Fizz (2nd) Sh. Fight (3rd) | M. Delaval Won 6 to 1 (Upset)

A caution:—If Fizz's movement is hampered with for the benefit of Sh. F., which is likely, M. D. will win.

5th Race Horse Scr.
6th „ Scimitar 2nd

FOURTH DAY.

1st Race Danseuse Won 6 to 4 o
2nd „ Asfundier „ 4 to 1
(*Given as upset*)
3rd „ Soult Line „ 6 to 4 on
4th „ Sialkote „ 1½ to 1
5th „ Refresher „ 12 to 1
(*Confirmed on R. C.*)
6th „ Tachreet 2nd
7th „ Forfeit Won 2½ to 1

FIFTH DAY.

1st Race Evening Herald Won 3 to 1
2nd „ Hishan Out.
3rd „ Oakton Won 3 to 1
4th „ Tachreet 3rd
5th „ Lumination Won 2 to 1
(*Given as upset.*)
6th „ Vedas Won 3½ to 1

SIXTH DAY.

1st Race Danseuse 2nd
2nd „ Asfundier Won 4 to 1
3rd „ Lady Violet
(*Went with Master Theo*) Won 2½ to 1
4th „ Urgent „ 15 to 1
5th „ Castalia 2nd
6th „ Rajput Won 5 to 1
(*Amendment on R. C.*)

Office:—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DHUNCORE, widow of DAMODARDAS VITHALDAS and OCHHAVLAL CHUNILAL, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, Administratrix and Aministrator respectively of the estate of DAMODERDAS VITHALDAS have contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the two messuages tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay one fronting the Girgaum Breach Candy Road and the other fronting the Hamalwady containing by admeasurement 414 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bunded on or towards the North partly by the said Hamalwady and partly by the property of Haji Oosman Satani, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the said Haji Oosman Satani but now belonging to Framji Pallonji Palkhiwalla, on or towards the East by the said Girgaum Breach Candy Road, and on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Haji Oosman Satani and partly by the property of Amina Naikin and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8277 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 2057 and Street Nos. 32, 34. 36 and 38 Girgaum Road and C. Ward No. 2481, Street No. 18 Hamalwady respectively and are in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1910.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE in hereby given that Messrs. E.D. SASSOON and Co. have contracted to purchase from Mr. NARRONJI DWARKADAS the property described in the schedules hereunder written with all the buildings standing thereon, including the two Chawls outside the mill compound with the land on which they are built all which property is known as the Naranji Mills. All persons having any claims on or upon the said premises, either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road, within the Fort, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

A.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground formerly consisting of two pieces of land with the tenements, buildings and mill premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Worlee, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 32570 square yards more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, or towards the north partly by the property of Camollo Phillip Quiney, partly by the property of Gunpat Mancek, partly by the property of Antonio Manoel Luis, partly by the property of Atmaram Yadowji Patel and partly by the property of Sovania Showania Sukar Koli, on or towards the south partly by the property of Shantaram Narayan, partly by the property of Dadaji Haloji and partly by a public passage, on or towards the east by the Tulsi water pipe and road and on or towards the west partly by the property of Shantaram Narayan and partly by the property of Moroba Bhimji and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 170-180-230-251-296-300-302-304 and 315 and under New Nos. 12,097-12190 and 12239 and under New Survey Nos. 2-3/2817 and 1-2818 and registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G Nos. 2086 and Ward Nos. 2085, Street No. 1081 and which said piece or parcel of land is or has for some time past been in the occupation of now known as Naranji Mills, together with the two chawls assessed under Ward No. and Street Nos. and the land on which the said chawls are situate if such land is not comprised within the abovementioned piece together with the compound of such premises.

B.

All the engines, boilers, plant, machinery, mechanic shop and its contents, articles of furniture, fixtures, electric and other fittings and sprinklers, spare parts of machinery, stores, accessories, and every article whatsoever that is within the precincts of the mill buildings at the date of this agreement except such articles as are in the store-rooms and godowns outside the mill buildings and except the cotton and yarn in process of manufacture and loose cotton and loose yarn, full-pressed tares, and waste coals and except also the following articles which are in the mills building, viz:—

Eight Rolls new Engine Ropes.
Three Coir Machines.
Five cases Doubling bobbins (new).
One case Slubbing bobbins (new).
One case roving bobbins (new).
Nine Doffer fillets.
Thirteen Cylinder fillets.

Dated this 19th February, 1910.

PAYNE CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26th February, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 21st February, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 12th February, 1910.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 2 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	2,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	2,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	2,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND........ £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND ATTRACTION.
FARTHEST SOUTH
WITH
SHACKLETON.

A thrilling series of Magnificent and Wonderful Views taken in the Antarctic Regions by members of the British Expedition

AS EXHIBITED BEFORE
HIS MAJESTY
THE KING,
On September 27th 1909.

A genuine series of Polar films, showing the privations endured by the gallant and intrepid Commander and his comrades in their final dash for the Pole, they got within 97 miles of it.

NOT A FAIRY TALE,
AN ABSOLUTE FACT.
WE HAVE SECURED THIS FILM
AT AN
ENORMOUS ROYALTY.
OUR MOTTO
IS LIKE SHACKLETON'S
EXCELSIOR.
Time and Prices as usual.

THE
EXCELSIOR MANAGEMENT
WISH TO DRAW THE
ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC THAT
THEY ARE NOT CONNECTED
WITH ANY OTHER
CINEMATOGRAPH
in the City.
OUR LOCATION
IS NEAR
BORI BUNDER.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE
AMIDST BRILLIANT SURROUNDINGS.

DON'T MISS
THIS WEEK'S
SPARKLING PROGRAMME.
ONLY TWO MORE NIGHTS OF THE
THE JOCKEY
AND
MACBETH

FOR STARTLING
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
SEE WEDNESDAY'S ISSUE.

PARIS FLOODS
PARIS FLOODS
PARIS FLOODS.

The Great Inundation in France,
Unique Pictures of the Calamity.

LOOK OUT for the date when this great subject will be shown at the

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.
3 SHOW
6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for £. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ... „ 81,349
Annual Income ... „ 1,406,762
Assets ... „ 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of handsome, powerful and confidential, BAY ARABS, 15 hands, 6 years old, free from bad marks, broken to single and double harnesses, owner going home, can be seen by appointment. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI and SONS, Queen's Road.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ⅔d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. R. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

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BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

New furniture such as mirrored sideboard, mirror-door single and double almyrah, gent's and lady's writing tables, tiled top teapoys, hat-stands, cabinets, book cases, card tables, jardiniers, etc.

1 gold 18 carat hunting watch by John Jones.

By order of the Post Master General unserviceable goods, such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets and delivery bags, iron safes, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed miscellaneous goods lying in Bombay Port Trust, Prince's and Victoria Docks and Apollo Bonded Warehouses.

Under instructions from the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst. under the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, the undermentioned unclaimed goods at the time and place mentioned below.

At Prince's and Victoria Dock's Warehouses in the Lane between Nos. 2 and 3 Warehouses at 3 p. m. (S. T.) sharp.

Loose pick-axes, lamp ware, tin plates, cement red lead, slates, loose green tea, hinges, earthern ware, cases of cotton piece-goods, ornamental works, iron steel hoops, steel basic and circle iron bars, brass bars, iron chain, spelter, rain water pipes, padlocks, glass beads, small scales, glass cups, metal sheeting, sarries, under-shirts, German silver and brass ware, parts of sewing machine, loose fents, lot of iron nails in bags, etc.

At Apollo Bonded Warehouse in Fort, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Castor oil, hardware, advertising matter, rope, chamber pots, earthen jars, chalk, gum, powder, lamps, Swiss milk, catalogues, printed books, tickets, fruits, sample cotton goods, silver assayes loose marbles, shoe heels and bundles, woollen and cotton bundles of yarn, slate pencils, fans, pieces of printed goods, socks and under-shirts, sarries, dhoties, cotton blankets, white mulls, bangles, buttons, playing cards, confectionary in tins, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY.

ON TUESDAY the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Khatao Mansions (First Floor), Wellington Lines, opposite Bandstand, the valuable and neat French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Devji Canji, etc., such as set of sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner cabinets, Chesterfield sofa and chairs, elegant cabinets, marble and tiled top tables and teapoys, ebonywood silk lined screen, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double mirror almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, bead chicks, Satsuma and China vases, and jardiniers, cheval glass, carved furniture, grand cottage piano, in very good order, English large ice-box with refrigerator, Indian and Persian carpets, oil pictures, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of R. Aitkin, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE AKBAR-E SOUDAGAR NEWSPAPER AND PRESS, situate at Beef Lane, Parsi Bazaar, Fort, as a going concern.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the owner, Ardeshir Pestonji Contractor, and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. at the premises, as a going concern, the Akbar-e-Soudagar Newspaper and Press, including the good will thereof, and the right to the name thereof and including also the machinery, plant, furniture, implements, utensils, lying at the said Press. A detailed list of the machinery, plant, etc., may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, and intending purchasers can see the Press on application to the Auctioneers.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

On FRIDAY the 25 inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rugby House, Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill (opposite Dr. Choksey's), the very valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslaur, Devji Canji, etc., also Ratnagherry-made furniture, such as screw telescopic dining table and chairs, mirrored large sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofa, marble and tiled top centre tables and teapoys, blackwood carved and English furniture, side and corner cabinets, English and wooden bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, wardrobes, marble-topped dining and washhand tables, Seel Amercian safe, partition screens, veranda seats, cheval glass, brass stan ing lamps, zconda cupboards, large china bath tubs, book cases, windproof lamps, cottage piano by Rose and Co., real Chubb's large size sofa, tower clock, Singapore cane furniture, large stove with water tank, Turkish, Persian and Brussel's carpets, pictures, sodawater hand-machine, ice box, marble and bronze figures, miniature billiard table, old china ware, rich glassware and crockery, best platedware, jail-made carpets, books, single pole tent, rubber steel wheel Victoria, English-made rubber-tyred square fronted half C. spring brougham by Morgan, etc., the property of Lieut.-Colonel M. Collie, I. M. S., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the propery will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY valuable landed properties known as "Watson's" or "Esplanade Hotel" and Watson's Hotel Annexe", in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 663 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad, Deccan .... Plaintiff

vs.

1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalker, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, and

2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel......Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed properties situate at the Esplanade Road and at Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, on the days and at the time and place mentioned below:—

"WATSON'S" or "ESPLANADE HOTEL."

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1910, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.—All that the right, title and interest of the parties to the above Suit in all and singular the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by the Indenture of lease, dated the 20th September, 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the one part and Hannah Maria Watson and others of the other part, for a term of 999 years commencing from the 26th August, 1807, situate on the Esplanade Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,484 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 62, New No. 18997, and New Survey Nos. 84 and 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the Fuller Road, on or towards the east by a foot path, and the Esplanade Road, on or towards the west by a public street, and on or towards the south-west by a public street and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, but now of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. together with a very substantially built 4 storeyed building thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1163, Street No. 10, 1, 4 and 6, Esplanade and Fuller Roads.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.—All that the right, title and interest of the parties to the above Suit in all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments, comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease dated the 22nd December, 1883, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Syed Abdul, Hak Sirdar Diler Jung, C. I. E., of the other part, for a term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st February, 1806 (renewable as therein mentioned), situate on the Wellington Reclamation estate, and fronting on the Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8129 2-9 square yards or thereabouts,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—CONTD.

together with very substantial tenements and buildings thereon assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 10, and forming a part of Collector's New Survey Nos 95-59 and bounded on or towards the North by Government Dockyard, on or towards the South by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the East by land in occupation of the Royal Yacht Club and on or towards the West partly by the Post Office Stables, and partly by land in occupation of F. Murglia and Company and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 896 (1) to 896 (7), and Street No 6-6a and 6 f.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their office in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable vacant piece of land at Old Race Course.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Jethabhoy Nursey and others, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Mr. Bhaidas Shevdas, the mortgagor, the following vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground situate at the Race Course without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,248 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 551, New Nos. 111 106 and New Survey No. 3124 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under E. Ward M. 4184, 4285, and Street Nos. 90-92 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabjee Jamshedji Lala, and on or towards the North by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry.

For Inspection of Documents and further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri Vakil, High Court, or at his office, Kalbadevi Road, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at CAPTAIN'S BUNGALOW, Pedder Road, opposite Sir M. M. Bhownagree, the valuable and handsome plain and carved French polished household furniture, by Dewjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining tables in four pieces, large mirror back sideboards, Chesterfield sofas and easychairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, cloisenio vases and ornaments, rich engravings and water colours, one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano, by Winkelmann Braunschmeig, imported by Soundy and Co., glass door book presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, large zoonda cupboard, mirror back jardiniers, writing tables, one set of modern cyclopaedia and other rare books, chest-of-drawers, folding Japanese screen, wall clocks, wooden double bed-steads, rich curtains, Hink's and Ditmar's table, hanging, hall and wall lamps, cane furniture, large Hyderabad carpets, aluminium utensils, one handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham by "Stevens," in very good condition, sets of single harness, etc., etc., the property of Paul Masotti, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON COMMISION SALE.

One very light easy running English-built vis-a-vis in perfect order suitable for a single or pair by Fulker

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS for investment in Building.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 459 of 1900

Damoderdas Vendravendas and others...Plaintiffs
vs.
Davidas Vendravendas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Vishnu Krishna Bhatvadeker, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit, on the 23rd day of August 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immovable properties on the dates mentioned against:—

Property at Nagdevi Street.

SALE on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February 1910, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.),

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
At Nagdevi Street.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 166 square yards, or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Survey No. 2122 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 115, and Street Nos. 291, 293, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by the property formerly of Jagnath Manakin, and now of Vallabha, widow of Jaitha Nursey, on or towards the West by the Nagdevi Street, or Barbhaya Moholla, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Girdhar Junjiwan, and now of Bhetoorbhoy Morarji, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Heptoola Abdool Husein and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Receiver's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Daftary, Fereira and Diwan, Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office, in Medow Street Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY situate at the West side of Portuguese, Church Road, at Dadar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Anna Doominga Miranda and Dominic Francis Miranda, the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 31st day of July, 1908, Messrs SORBAJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1910, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 9,605 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Portuguese Church Road, at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 290, 214 and New No. 3982, 3864, Old Survey No. 347, and New Survey No. 1470, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G. No. 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329, and 4330, and Street No. 686, 687, 688, 689, and 690, and bounded as follows i. e.—On or towards the East by the Portuguese Church Road, on towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Anna Allerice and Domingos Valles, and on or towards the South by the public tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 16 Bales White Dhooties and Dobbee Susi.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 22nd Inst. at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at Moolijee Jetha Cloth Market, Chak Galli in the shop of The New Kaisir-i-Hind S. and W. Coy. Ltd., and by order of the Agents of the said Company and on account and at the risk of Mr. Lukhmidas Ramdass.

12 bales White Dhooties.
4 bales Dhobbee Susi.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOL, IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instruction from the Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1910, at 2 30 p. m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises —

A quantity of sweeping, old wood, iron, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1910.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION,

First turning to the left when over Kennedy Bridge.

Look for the (4) big lamps.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, FEB. 21st

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

For the first time in Bombay.

THE FINCKENS

IN THEIR BURLESQUE SCENA "OUT FOR A DRIVE."

NEW AND NOVEL | Ragtime Comedy Acrobats. | CLEAN AND CLEVER

OUR HIGH JUMPING AND DIVING DOGS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

OUR NOVEL COMBINATION ANIMAL ACTS.

PONIES, DOGS AND ELEPHANT working together

Introduced by A. Ryan

concluding with the pony "mascot" running on the revolving table.

THE MOTORCAR SENSATION

By Mddle Abs

THE MODERN LADY SAMSON

TO-NIGHT AT 10-45.

NEXT MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd.

For prices and further particulars see daily handbills.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Rs. One and Rs. Two Seats.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.

Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.

R. ALTON, Agent.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 18.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 — 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25·17 1/2—0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ...93 3/4 —1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ...20·45 1/2unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ...24—1-8
Do. 2 months hence. ... ...24 1/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 2,75,000. For France.
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Bombay Rs. 30,000 at 1 4 1 1-2.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 96 7/16—1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...2 3/16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 1/4—1/3
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 1/2 —1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... 1 1-3 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 3-8 unchgd

MANCHESTER, February 18.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	......
Do. Day's Imports...	......
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Fair demand, steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Quiet.
Mid Americans	8-10+5
Egyptian F. G. F.	15+1/3

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid Uplands	7·73	7·77	7·75	7·72	7·66
G. O. C.	+3	+1	+5	+5	+5
	J. A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7·31	7·30	6·89	6·39	6·51
	+5	+5	+4	+4	—1

[illegible]terday by 3,000 bales.
[illegible] Stock in London ... ... 3,490 bales

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 18.

Weekly Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 104,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ... 25,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent 94,000
Do. Exports to Japan ... 4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 647,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ... 683,000
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 22,000
Do. Last year 30,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000
Do. Exports to Continent ... 24,000

Futures at New York .... Mar. 14·40—12 / Do. at New York .... May 14·51—12 — Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to bearish week end statistics.

Spot Cotton at New York ... 14·95 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 3/4 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·86 1/4 +1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 52 1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14·15/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ... March 14·18—18
Do. at New Orleans ... May 14·66—9

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, February 18.

Good Khandeish 5 28-32
F G Khandeish... 6
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. ... 6 23-32
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... Mar.-Apl.
Cocoanada Ginned C. I. F. London ... 5 80-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ... 6 1-32

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 20,003
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 139,000
Gold to Calcutta ... ... £ 40,000

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 18.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57
" " months, Feb.-March.
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c. Nearest Value.

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 1 .

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs ... 33 5/3
Months—Jan-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs ... 37 3/4
Months—Feb.-Mar.
Buyers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc. Done.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 45
Months—Apl.-May
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.—Dunkirk.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 45 1/2
Months—Apl.-May—Antwerp.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 59
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore — 40 1/2
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. ... — 41
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.
Do. Whether Buyers, etc.;—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs O.I F. 40 1/2
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 8-9 Sellers.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ...£ 70
Yellow Metal 6 3
Bar Iron Belgium ... ...£ 5 15 0
Iron Corrugated sheets ... ...£ 12 5 0
Basic Steel Bars ... ...£ 6 2 6

ARRIVALS.

"Inglity" and "Mierofs."

BOMBAY, February 19.

EXCHANGE.

Market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T. and Demand and 3 months' credits at 1s. 4 1-4d. Being mail day there was nothing doing.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ... ... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand do. ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
3 m/s credits on London 1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d.
Demand Marks 133 3/4
Demand Francs 168 1/2
3 m/s " 170 1/2
3 m/s Marks 138 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong 120 1/4
" Shanghai 173 1/2
" Japan 150 1/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market was quiet at 93 3-4 per cent. for settlement and ready without much doing.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-4 down for ready at 24 1-16 and New York 1-4 down at 52.

Local Gold market was quiet but steady. Both up-country and local demand were moderate and prices fluctuated a little. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices remain unchanged.

London market in silver was quiet but steady and locally it opened at Rs. 63-9 with a quieter tone on account of speculators selling freely and prices at the close remained same. For ready there was a good demand as usual and business of 125 to 150, slabs, was done during the day.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	12	0
17 Penny ready	63	11	0
Local per tola	0	10	0
First Settlement	63	12	0
Second "	64	0	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed: Steady. Home prices were up by 3d. Demand locally both for ready and forward was nominal and prices remained unchanged.

Rapeseed: Quiet but steady. Home prices were down by 3d. Demand for ready being dull, and sellers for forward prices were easier by one anna.

Wheat: Quiet. Home prices declined by 3d. Not much business passing for ready and forward; prices remained easier and unchanged.

Cottonseed, Castorseed, Gingellyseed, Poppyseed — Steady. Demand for ready and forward moderate and prices maintained.

Mowraseed: Good enquiry and prices were put up by one anna. Market firm and steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 9 15 to 10 0
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 13
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 7
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 0
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 5
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 9
Maize	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 38 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 88 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	... " 35 to 45
Khandesh Howri, Gulbarga do., Kalbur do., Itarsi do.	" 42 to 44
White Gin, Bold 95/5; Do. do do 85/15; Do. do. do. 75/25...; Do. Mixed 50/50...	" 41 to 43
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...; Do. do. 85/15...	" 33 to 29
Gin, Black Beaver ...; Do. do. Gadag ...	" 37 to 38
Gin Red Khandwa ...; Do. Meggi ...	" 41 to 43
Do. Yellow Hinganghat; Do. do. Secunderabad; Do. do. Gujarat	" 46 to 50
Do. Black Kutni; Do. Ahmedabad...	" 36 to 37
WHEAT—	
Choice, Pissi; Club No. 1	" 37 to 41
Delhi 70/30; Hard Red...	... " 33 to 36

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seed by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 16th February:—

Wheat	4,749 cwts
Linseed	7,895 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	350 "
Gingellyseed	13,316 "
Poppyseed...	349 "
Groundnuts	6,541 "
Castorseed	1,784 "
Rice	5,177 "
Myrabollams	2,452 "
Cottonseed...	40,003 "
Mowraseed...	124 "
Gram	590 "
Joowar	2,865 "
Maize	445 "

BANKS.

Bombay 1,452 1-2
India ... ... 64 to 64 1-2
Indian Specie ... ... 58 to 63 1/2

MILLS.

David 377 1-2
Kohinoor 685
Central India S. & W. Coy ... 1,622 1-2

PRESSES.

New Mofussil 780
Volkart's United 645

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ... 154 X. D.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord 312 1-2 C. D.
Central India Mining 340
Treacher & Co 585

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka 119
Ahmedabad-Prantej 610
Amritsar-Patti 123
Tapti-Valley 455

COTTON.

Liverpool in the morning was 5 points up and New York remained unchanged. Good Broach opened at Rs. 320 and fine Broach at 335, and a good business was done at these rates. The opener received in the evening being 7 to 9 points down, Good Broach declined to Rs. 315 1-2 and Fine to Rs. 332. Prices for ready declined by Rs. 2 to 3. Moderate business was done both by the Mills and exporters. Market easier.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
300	Bengal	...W Wolf and Sons	255-257
200	Methia	...David Mills	264
250	Hinganghat (wet)	do	306
200	Broach Ginned	...Gaddum & Co	383
100	Balapore	...Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	292
200	Yeotmal	do	306
200	Malkapore	...Gaddum and Co	286
100	Khandeish	...China Mills	270
200	Dhamangaum	...Japan Cotton Tradg Co	296 / 296
200	Yeotmal	do	295
800	Akola (wet)	do	270
100	Khandeish	do	270
100	Mesruj	...Morarji Mills	322
200	Bengal	...H Gocaldass	269
200	Khandeish	do	260

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	255 Ready.
" F. Good	...	245 "
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	270 "
" F. Good	...	255 "
Sind Punjab Fine	...	268 "
" F. Good	...	253 "
Khandesh Fine	...	273 "
" F. Good	...	267 "
Amraoti Fine	...	288 "
" F. Good	...	279 "
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	289 "
" F. Good	...	280 "
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	299 "
" F. Good	...	301 "
Yeotmal Fine	...	305 "
" F. Good	...	297 "
Nagpore Fine	...	313 "
" F. Good	...	305 "
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	313 "
" F. Good	...	305 "
Methia Fine	...	273 "
" F. Good	...	267 "
Broach Gin Good	...	319 Mar.
" Fine	...	334 "
Sawginned Dharwar Good	...	321 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	...	328 "
Westerns " "	...	308 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 18th Feb:—

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,917
Central India	1,466
Barsi and Nagur	731
Berar	4,542
Central Provinces	2,966
Oomras...	11,752
Dholera	261
Broach...	2,535
Coompta and Dharwar ...	182
Westerns	211
Bengals (N. W. P.)	710
Bengals (Rajputana)	486
Sind	160
Persian	2
Total ...	16,279 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ... ... Easier
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.—Mar.	7·38—10
Mar.—Apr.	7·35—12
Apr.—May.	7·33—13
May—June	7·31—11
June—July	7·55—11
July—Aug.	7·50—11
Aug.—Sept.	7·22—8
Sept.—Oct.	6·81—8
Oct.—Nov.	6·62—7

PENANG.

Tin Ingots: Opened at Dollars 74-42 1-2 for refined and at the close the quotation was Dollars 74·50 at which business was done. The arrivals are Picols 4563 of Tin and Picals 17,286 of Tin Ores.

The following sales are reported:—

	Tons.
Straits Trading Co.	705
Eastern Smelting Co	600
Penang Tin Exchange....................	200

The following purchases are reported in other produce:—

Small Pearl Tapioca—Pls. 4620 at dlrs. 4-50 to dlrs. 4·90.
Tapioca Flours.—Pls. 420 of Fine at dlrs. 3·47 1-2
Copra.—Pls 840 at dlrs. 10 to dlrs. 10-50
Basket Sugar.—Pls. 5040 at dlrs. 5.
Coffee.—Pls. 84 at dlrs. 17 3 4.
Putch Leaves.—Pls. 168 at dlrs 9.
Oil Cake.—Pls 840 at dlrs 2·57 1-2.
Messrs Ghista Brothers' Price List, dated 11-2-1910

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21	Rs.53 4
	28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs.56 8
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42	Rs.45 0
	49, 56	" 46 8
Tin Ingots.	...	" 40 8
Spelter S M, M M, J, G ...	...	" 19 6
Georgehutte ...	...	" 33 10
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	" 49 12
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12		" 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, February 18.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	...	9,000	...
10 Boxes ...	...	7,50,000	...
10 do ...	...	7,50,000	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Dollars. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	450	...
2 Bundles ...	...	3,200	...
1 Bundle ...	...	540	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp...	Salsette	Marseilles
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	Dwarka
Do ...	do	C Mandvie
Do ...	do	Porebunder
Mercantile Bank of India...	Africa	Port Said
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	Alexandria

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 17th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	74	83,900
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	45	52,611

LONDON, February 19.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81 15/16 —1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·17 1/2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent .. ... 93 3/4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·45 + 0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot. ... ... 24 1/16+1/16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 1/16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver ... ... Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 62 7/8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February, 1910.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £250,000 for South America.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... 96 1/2—1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 2 3/16 unchgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 2 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 1/2 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77·9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans... ... 1 1/8 unchgd.
D . of day market loans ... 1 3/8 unchgd

MANCHESTER, February 19.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 5,000 Bales
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... 100
Do. Day's Imports 1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ...Barely steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian. Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... ... Quiet.
Mid Americans ... ... 7·89—21
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 15 unchgd.

Cotton Delivery	F. M.	M.-A.	A. M.
	7·63	7·59	7·56
	—15	—18	—19
Mid. Uplands	M. J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
	7·53	7·48	7·43
G. O. C.	—19	—18	—18
	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7·13	6·73	6·53	6·41
	—17	—16	—16	—16

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 19.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 11,000
Do. Last year 15,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. Exports to Continent... ... 19,000

Futures at New York...... March 14·05—35 / Do at New York...... May 14·19—32 — Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York ... ... 14·85—30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... 8·3/4 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ...4·86 1/4unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... ... 52 1/8+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 5-8—5/16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Quiet
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ... 14·11—37
Do. at New Orleans May ... 14·32—37

New Orleans and New York markets closed on Monday and Tuesday.

LONDON, February 19.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT:

	Bales.
Total Sales	66,000
Do. Speculation	4,000
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	78,000
Do. Actual Export	9,000
Do. Import of the Week	57,000
Do. Stock	988,000
East Indian Total Sales	700
Do. Indian Speculation	300
Do. Indian Export	300
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	4,300
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	200
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	8,000
Do. Indian Stock.	19,000
American Afloat	11,000
Indian Afloat	28,000

	Bales.
Cotton Stock in London	......
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	3,949,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	350,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	81,10,000

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...59 3-8
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Steady.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ... ...
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. ... ...
Tone—Quiet.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16·6 May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 12th Feb., 1910 as compared with the statement of 8th Feb. 1910:—

Liabilities.	Feb. 8. Rs.	a.	p.	Feb. 12. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000	0	0	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,76,25,520	6	2	1,61,21,058	10	9
Other Deposits, &c	17,15,80,147	4	4	17,14,69,961	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.............	8,51,052	3	8	5,41,965	10	3
Sundries	12,10,480	9	9	11,72,926	9	5
Rs ..	22,82,67,200	7	11	22,63,05,912	12	0
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	3,00,82,986	0	0	3,02,25,154	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	1,02,57,230	0	0	1,02,28,605	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,10,46,191	15	3	4,23,99,501	4	5
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,03,98,065	7	1	5,03,83,943	3	1
Bills discounted, &c	2,95,39,526	7	6	2,87,19,021	3	10
Balances with other Banks ...	29,28,930	9	8	24,35,194	3	6
Bullion	3,830	12	0	2,680	12	0
Dead Stock......	21,44,595	5	11	21,40,698	10	3
Stamps	15,670	13	1	15,308	4	0
Sundries	3,05,540	10	6	2,42,918	10	8
	16,67,27,638	1	0	16,72,93,025	3	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office.. ..	6,15,39,562	6	11	5,90,12,887	8	8
Cash, &c., at Branches						
	22,82,67,200	7	11	22,63,05,912	12	12

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,35,798	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	18,40,259	Decrease.
Other Deposits	1,10,186	Do.
Post Bills..........................	3,09,087	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,13,543	Increase.
Loans	13,53,310	Increase.
Accounts of Credit..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bills............	8,20,575	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	5,77,550	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	19,49,125	Decrease.

Percentage 31·17.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Africa," Feb. 19.

The following passengers by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa," from Trieste and intermediate ports on February 19:—

Agnew, Mr and Mrs	Konnecke, Miss
Andrew, Mr	Knox, Mr G D
Adler, Mr	Knoebel, Mr
Bubnik, Mr	Meyer, Revd
Bruckner, Mr M	Personien, Mr
Basso, Mr and Mrs	Roberts, Miss E B
Cavadia, Mr G	Reiderer, Mr, Mrs and child
Couradine, Sister	
Cleveland, Col	Savzoop, Mr A
Franzina, Sister	Wiser, Mrs
Heselwood, Mr	Weidmann, Mr and Mrs G, child and infant
Holme, Mr and Mrs	

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th February 1910. (Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	Nil			Nil	
Teheran ...	20	11	35 p.m.	1	27
Suez	20	12	25 p.m.	1	12

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bassora (20-2-10).

At last a very sensible revision of the scales of pensions for Indian Army Officers has taken place. It has not been done in a hurry, although often advocated. A man may now take his pension any year from his eighteenth year of pension service up to his thirty-second. The pensions, from £200 for eighteen years to £700 for thirty-two years' service, are not colossal, but they are tolerably good. Anyhow it is much better that the increments should advance yearly than that they should be given at considerable intervals, a plan which makes men hang on for the next pension.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Joseph Philip de Lemos at the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagon, on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 7-15 a.m. (S.T.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—January 31, at Saharanpur, the wife of Captain G H Boileau, R E, of a daughter.

GORDON—January 31, at Sehore, C. I., the wife of Captain I. H. Gordon, 56th Rifl s, F. F., of a daughter.

IRVINE—February 14, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain F D Irvine, R E, Q O S and M, of a son.

LUCAS—February 14, at the Sub-divisional Residence, Pakur, Santal Parganas, the wife of L. T. R. Lucas, J. P., Mozuffarpore, and Tirhoot, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACARTHUR—NICHOLSON—February 7, at the Roman Catholic Church, Bareilly, by the Revd Fr. Bernadine, O C, Donald Fraser MacArthur, youngest son of the late Capt Geo MacArthur, Irrigation Department, to Elizabeth, widow of Mr K M Nicholson, late Magistrate and J P, Oudh Commission.

DEATHS.

CARTHY.—February 9, at Allandale, Jessie, the dearly loved mother of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hamilton, aged 76 years and 7 months.

FOY.—February 3, at Mandalay, Ethel Mary Foy, the much beloved younger daughter of Walter and Evelyn Foy, aged 6 years and 4 months.

LEETE.—February 6, at Yamethin, Harry, only son of F. A. and Mrs. Leete, aged 2 years.

MARTIN—February 17, at his residence, No. 20, Wellesley 2nd Lane, Calcutta, Alexander (Alick) Donald Martin, late of the Foreign Department, age 51 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Cinematograph 7 to 8-30 9-30 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Our endowments come through our strivings."—J. H. Jowett.

Resident Magistrate of Bandora.—Mr. Govind Raghunath Dabholkar has been appointed resident Magistrate of Bandora.

Bombay Gymkhana Dance.—The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana requests us to remind members that they should apply not later than the 22nd inst. for tickets for the Dance to be held on Tuesday the 1st of March.

The Israelite High School.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Israelite School will be held in the School Hall to-day at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) The Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., has kindly consented to preside.

The Gatha Society.—Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M. A., Ph. D., will deliver a public lecture on "If Zarathustra Revived", under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 6 p. m., (S. T.) Mr. [illegible] on the occasion.

Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana.—The Hon. Secretaries of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana and Gymnasium announce that owing to unavoidable circumstances the list of members of of the Gymkhana will not be ready till the 22nd instant. Members are requested to return the voting papers after receipt of the list.

Death of a Parsi Doctor—The death is announced of Dr. Cowasji Pestonji Boyce, which took place at Belgaum, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in 1880 and joined the Grant Medical College, where he won the Anderson Scholarship. In November 1887 he obtained the L. M. and S. degree of the University, and afterwards carried on his medical practice in Belgaum, his birthplace. He was a member of the Local Board and the Taluka Board, and took great interest in municipal affairs.

The Ex Governor of Portuguese India.—General Joaquim Machado, who was at one time Governor-General of Portuguese India, arrived here yesterday morning per s. s. "Juba" from Goa. Some prominent gentlemen of the Portuguese Community received him at the Prince's Dock, amongst others we noted Viscount de Wrem, Portuguese Consul-General, and Mr. Warden the owner of the steamer. The Portuguese community entertain a most grateful recollection of the great services of General Machado, and his name is cherished as one of the best Governors General Goa has had in modern times. General Machado is en route to Damaun.

The Bombay S. P. C. A.—The following cases were prosecuted by the Agents at Bombay during the the month of January:—1 bullock was sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 30 horses, 64 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month; 398 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 25 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 57 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

The Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed Entertainment Fund.—The Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums towards the Entertainment Fund, from the General Mahomedan community, to Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Sheriff of Bombay:—Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kt., Rs. 100; Hon Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 50; Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs.50; Gulamhussein Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 50; Hon Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Rs. 100; Messrs. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Rs.100; Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Laljee, Rs.50; Bandalibhoy Hajibhoy Laljee, Rs.50; Jafferbhoy Hajibhoy Laljee, Rs. 50; Sultanali Hajibhoy Laljee, Rs. 50; Rahimoobhoy Allana, Rs. 100; Sharifbhoy Devji Canji, Rs. 100; Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy, Rs. 100; Dostmahomed Peermahomed, Rs. 100; Bhojabhoy Allarakhia, Rs. 100; Khansaheb Karmali Joosub, Rs. 50; Noormahomed Joosub, Rs. 50; Jaffer Joosub, Rs. 50; Rahim Joosub, Rs.50; Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Jiwanjee, Rs.100; Messrs. Ebrahim M. Jiwanji, Rs. 50; Gulahussein A.M. Jiwanji, Rs. 50; Sarafalli Mamooj, Rs. 50; Salebhoy Currimji Barodawalla, Rs. 50; Hasanli Mulla Hakimji, Rs. 25; Haji Gulammohmed Azam, Rs.100; Mahomed Hussein Makba, Rs. 100; Abdul Latiff Jeeteker, Rs. 50; Shaik Jassin Ali Ebrahim, Rs. 100; Mahomedali Haji Zaimulali Ruza, Rs. 100; Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Wahab Mishari, Rs. 100; Gulanmahomed Rs 100; Shamahomed Fakir Nanmahomed, Rs. 100; Mahomed Hussein Hakim, 25; Latiff Jumma, Rs. 25; Oosman Jamal, Rs.100; Haji Habib Haji Curim, Rs. 100; Abdoolamiya, Kundwani, Rs. 100; Mahomedmiya Khundwani, Rs. 50; Dadamiya Khundwani Rs. 50: Total Rs. 2,875.

Mr. H. Tomkinson, I C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of Burma in place of Mr. H. A. Brown, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

HIGH COURT.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah D. Davar presided on Saturday over a sitting of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court. His Lordship heard the suit filed by Pirojshaw Framji Mandroina against his wife Pirojbai and Pirojshaw Dinshaw Bookbinder, in which the plaintiff prayed for annulment of his marriage with the respondent on the grounds of misconduct of the respondent with the co-respondent. The following delegates assisted his Lordship in the trial of the suit:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., (Foreman), Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. J. B. Murzban, Mr. Furdoonji Cooverji Taraporewalla, Mr. Jamshedji Cursetji Jamshedji, Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Mr. Pirozeshah Bomanji Petit, Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanji Jijibhoy and Mr. Framji Dorabji Panday.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster and Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji defended the first respondent, while Mr. F. P. Badshaw was for the second respondent. The parties were married on the 17th July 1904 and the respondent left her husband's protection on the 8th January 1908. The petitioner prayed for the annulment of his marriage with the respondent on the ground of misconduct. The defendants denied the allegations. The first respondent said she was persistently ill-treated by the plaintiff.

The case is proceeding.

INSOLVENCY APPEAL.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Saturday, their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the appeal filed from a decision of Mr. Justice Davar who had discharged the rule obtained by Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel to have an previous order of the Court adjudicating Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Ahmed an insolvent set aside.

Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the appellant Haji Jackeria; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the Official Assignee, who represented the general body of creditors.

After hearing the arguments of Mr. Robertson, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged one Rangildas Gulabdas, a Hindu, with the theft of a letter-box containing money, pearls, etc, collectively valued at Rs. 162, and belonging to one Hargovindas Narottamdas residing at Bhuleshwar. The complainant's case was that the accused was present when he put the money into the letter-box on Thursday night. On Saturday morning the complainant received certain information and on looking for the box he found it missing. He suspected the accused, went to his place and questioned him, when the latter made a statement and produced the contents of the box. The accused was thereupon made over to the police. He pleaded guilty. Further hearing was adjourned.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

This popular Circus which is attracting such large crowds will show an entire change of programme to-night. The Finckens in their burlesque scena "out for a drive" will be a most excitingly [illegible] sensational prowess by lifting a full-sized motor-car and people will be reminded of the feats performed by Miss Magnet some years ago in Bombay. The two Sidneys, the champion trick cyclists, will no doubt be most welcome to cyclists, in their celebrated feats of "Humpaty Bumpsty concluding with somersaulting on motorcycles. Mr. A. Ryan will come out with his novel combination of animal acts, introducing ponies, dogs and an elephant, all working together in the arena, concluding with the pony "Mascot" running on the revolving table. The dog "Casey" somersaulting on the back of the elephant will be quite a novel attraction. The high jumping and diving dogs will be a thrilling sensation. The public are catered to their utmost satisfaction by this enterprising first class Circus and the rush that is made for seats is but a natural proof that the Circus has won popular favour. On Wednesday there will be the usual Matinee at 4 p. m, Saturday's and yesterday's Matinee were phenomenal successes.

THE RETIRING TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT.

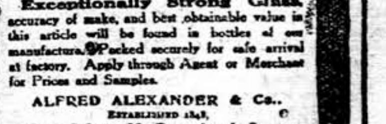
Mr. Leslie Entertained.

In accordance with invitations issued, there was a large attendance of the members of the clerical staff of the Central Office, in the Hall of Mr. Tribhuvandas at Girgaon. The ball and the spacious garden and grounds were brilliantly illuminated. The occasion was the presentation of an address to Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, the late Superintendent of the Bombay Telegraph Office.

Mr. D. D. Mistry, who delivered the address, referred to the many qualities of head and heart which distinguished Mr. Leslie. They had availed themselves of this opportunity to manifest, in a public manner, how much the Hindu Section of the Telegraph Staff was indebted to him for the various benefits they had received at his hands. The news of his retirement was received with sorrow, and before he left Bombay they were anxious to profess their obligations to him for the various improvements he had introduced for their comfort and advancement. The reorganisation of the clerical staff was a measure which, in spite of difficulties, was adjusted to the satisfaction of the large number of employes and this settlement alone was sufficient to rank him as a very judicious administrator, extremely mindful of the various merits of his subordinates. Their admission into the signalling branch was another blessing, for which they could not be sufficiently thankful. It not only secured promotion for themselves, but was an incentive to their young brethren, to display their aptitude for telegraph work. For many years the native staff had to prosecute their work under exceptional difficulties, but this inconvenience was now minimised by the grant of a dormitory and refectory entirely for themselves. He had endeared himself to them by the strong recommendations with which he supported their memorials and representations. He had thus actuated such sentiments of gratitude in their hearts that they had assembled in that hall to signify their acknowledgment before he left for Europe.

Mr. Leslie as well as the other officers present were then garlanded. Mr. Leslie expressed himself highly gratified at the honour done to him by his Native subordinates and counselled them to be loyal to their service.

A pan supari party was then held and the proceedings terminated.



Exceptionally Strong Glass, accuracy of make, and best obtainable value in this article will be found in bottles of our manufacture. Packed securely for safe arrival at factory. Apply through Agent or Merchant for Prices and Samples.

ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co.,
Established 1848,
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

NEW

IMPERIAL HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED

Opposite the Stock Exchange AND Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

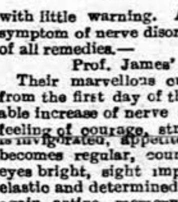
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Filled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—



Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

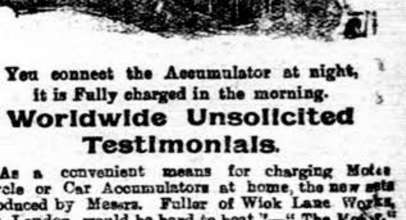
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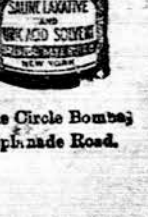
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VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A	Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	N F	11-3	James Finlay & Co
B	Trafford Hall	3131	Hood	Liverpool	2-3	Killick
F	Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Dunkirk	22-2	James Finlay & Co
G	Mahomadi	251	Geddie	Zanzibar	21-2	B & P S N Co
K	Austria	4871	Bainch	Kobe	24-2	A L S N& Co
L	Badria	1618	Collinson	Aden	18-2	G Jeewaji
M	Fakkri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	23-2	Bombay & Hazaz Co
O	Moshtari	1109	Primrose	Stream	16-2	B & P S N Co
P	Glenesk	2093	Hurst	Antwerp	1-3	Killick Nixon & Co
Q	Shah Ameer	1921	Pigot	F F	N F	B & H S N& Co

H W P D

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
	Netravati	699	Cassam	(repairing)		Bo S N & Co Ld
	Satrunji	547	Esmail	F		Bo S N & Co Ld

Offside Q

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
	Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	2-3	P & O S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
1	Sofala	3486	Brooman	Rangoon	19-2	M M & Co
2	Elysia	3994	Haig	Liverpool	25-2	W & A Graham & Co
6	Schoenfels	3311	Bode	Hamburg	22-2	W & A Graham & Co
10&11	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	12-3	P & O S N Co
13	Caledonia	2529	W Hayward	London	26-2	P & O S N Co
15	Yetorofu Maru	8067	Keith	Kobe	25-2	N Y Kaisha
18	Broadwater	2466	N F	Liverpool	26-2	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Mantua s	Vibert	Sydney, Jan. 29
	Africa s	Sebrricks	Trieste, Feb. 5
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb. 17

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Galavale s	Scaary	Karachi
	Mantua s	Vibert	London
	Umzambi s	Mitchell	Hull
	Merven s	Saunders	Rangoon
	Chanda s	Tice	Antwerp
	Wardha s	Archdeacon	Calcutta

The following vessels begin to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Gastein for Trieste, etc.
" Africa for Trieste, etc.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	From
14	Wathfield	Calcutta
16	Trentham Hall	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday evening.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Australien from Bombay arrived at Suez on Friday the 18th instant at 7 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—125 bales wool W and A Graham and Co 21 cwts old rubber John E Minwett, 17 bales ... Husbham ; 28 bales wool M Balia ; 55 bales wool H A J Mahomed ; 107 bales wool D Muzzi and Co ; 25 bales wool H K M. Jaitha.
Trafford Hall s—11598 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey.
Broadwater s—2,000 cwts maize L Drefuse and Co ; 600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—50 cwts aloes and 20 cwts fishmaws K N Mianee and Co ; 21 bales skins R M Keeka ; 7 bales skins F E Boyce and 200 bales hemp S Purshotom and Co 182 cwts chutney F Newroji, 18 bales carpets King King and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Glenesk s—3,000 cwts bone meal E C Nanji.
Elysia s—2000 cwts linseed and 399 cwts groundnut Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—8 cwts dry fish C F Vakil and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Broadwater s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hillfern s—2,150 tons manganese ore, M Dhunjee ; 220 bales cottonfly K Vishram and Co.
Clan Farquhar s—55 bales cotton, S Framji and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co ; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts nigerseed L Drefuse and Co ; 1,650 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 3,498 cwts teelseed ; 6,026 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 600 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros 400 cwts gum M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Lindsay s—200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil ; and Co 900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co ; 200 bales cotton and 10,003 cwts gingellyseed A Blaschek and Co ; 38 bales woollen and cotton rags and 210 bales cottonfly C Boggiano and Co ; 200 bales cotton M Bhimji and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed D Sasson and Co ; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.200 bales cotton Glawbrook and Co ; 1 500 cwts buffalo horns J M Rehimtoola 600 bales cotton Walter Pawri and Co.
Alala s—70 tons iron bolt and nuts and 230 tons old iron, H Abdoolaly ; 510 tons old iron, J Ramji ; 460 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy and Co ; 150 tons old iron, E Moosajl.

FOR NAPLES.

Alala s—5,650 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gasteen s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 165 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 1,002 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 6,003 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 15,795 cwts gingellyseed and 2,913 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 242 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 495 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gasteen s—100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 800 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Gasteen s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 550 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 3,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Gasteen s—375 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—50 bales cotton, Volkat Bros ; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 56 bales skins Nizamudin and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—105 cwts kishmish, R Jehangir
Austria s—750 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji ; 370 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—11 bales cotton, Volkert, Bros.
Yetorofu Maru s—25 bales twist cloth, S P David and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Austria s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Yetorofu Maru s—10 bales cotton, Volkert Bros ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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With the Season's
NOVELTIES.
DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,
HIGH CLASS GOODS
AT MODERATE PRICES,
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AT YOUR SERVICE.

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of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 21st February 1910.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The system of Labour Exchanges that is expected to mend, if not to end, the evil of unemployment in the United Kingdom, was formally inaugurated in London on February 1. A goodly list of the officials appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act was published the previous day, and this list will grow as time goes on and as appears advisable to the President of the Board of Trade, until the 800 scheduled appointments are filled up. Mr. W. H. Beveridge, a Balliol man, is given the responsible post of director. His experience as sub-warden of Toynbee Hall and as a member of the Central Unemployed Board, amply qualifies him for his duties. He was Chairman of the Committee that planned the Labour Exchanges organisation and has been long engaged at the Board of Trade in preparatory work. Once the Bill became law Mr. Beveridge went with a deputation to Germany and inspected the labour bureaus there, while he was the guest of the German Emperor at the Army Manœuvres. The inside knowledge then gained was invaluable to him in the development of the scheme. Mr. Rey is manager and Lord Basil Blackwood, assistant manager, both men with secretarial experience at home and abroad. The twelve divisional officers are drawn from different callings, the greater number strike one as having served more in the Colonies or dependencies than at home, in various administrative posts. Some are retrenched Transvaal civil servants. Sixty-three managers of Exchanges form the first batch of those who will preside at the different centres. There is one organising officer for Women's employment, Miss M. E. Marshall, who on Advisory Committees dealing with unemployment, and as the capable Secretary of the Hammersmith Charity Organisation Society, has learned much of the industrial condition of women. It was no easy matter to shroff out the 9,000 applications, that reached head-quarters, for the 800 posts of managers and clerks, but the selections made for the 200 vacancies already filled are mostly of persons with a practical experience of workers and their idiosyncrasies. Where possible men of local knowledge have been chosen.

The organisation which we described in a previous article, has been little modified. There are, besides the National Clearing House at Caxton House, Westminster, eleven centres for the United Kingdom, at Glasgow, Dublin, Cardiff, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham and Bristol. Every town of over 100,000 population will have 30 first class, an equal number of second class and some third class Exchanges, besides sub-offices. Towns under 100,000 and over 50,000 will have second class Exchanges and so on in proportion down to small village centres, all offices being in correspondence with the National Clearing House in London. Seventeen Exchanges were opened at once in the Metropolitan area, and sixty-six throughout the Kingdom, making a brave start. So far all premises are temporary and have been adapted for the work, old post offices, Custom houses, schools, any and every building has been rented by the Office of Works. Next year permanent buildings will be begun by that office for the proper housing of the chief Exchanges and their construction will be spread over a period of ten or twelve years. Employers, corporate and private, were approached with a view to popularise the new departure. Glasgow undertook in a public-spirited manner to make them known by advertisement on her tramway tickets. In registering applicants for work, Exchanges will differentiate between the skilled and unskilled, between women and young people, and as far as is feasible there will be separate registration rooms for all these. The telephone will be much in evidence in communicating with centres. Women seeking employment will apply to women superintendents. Among the applicants for these posts have been graduates from Girton, Newnham and other colleges, students distinguished in political economy and other enlightening subjects. Divisional superintendents will meet monthly at Caxton House to discuss the progress of the scheme and the promise of the Labour Exchanges. Politics will be barred at these councils, for the organisers do not mean that the Exchanges should become a party question. Nor do they intend to be turned aside from what all hope will prove to be a good work by such untoward incidents as labour disputes or strikes. The facilitation of business will be the strict ideal, narrow but safe, of the Labour Exchanges.

National susceptibility need not feel hurt by the knowledge that Germany has furnished the model for the Board of Trade innovation. The operations of that country were observed and copied simply because she had adopted the only method that would commend itself to the practical man who aims at lessening unemployment by bringing employer and workman together. The attempt to accomplish this is now begun in England on a plan that leaves room for development as it thrives and then take the form most suited to the industrial needs of the country. The Exchanges will not be allowed to shelter or refresh the loafer. He will soon find that they are not meant for him. The manager of each office will keep an eye on the "work-shy" or the unemployable, when these are registered and found wanting. They will be sifted out and some method of inducing them to condescend to earn their daily bread will be evolved. But that is another labour story with an elaborate and benevolent plot. At present to fit men or women willing to work, with jobs at which they can earn fair wages is the not small or ignoble ideal of the Labour Exchanges. The result of the first few days' work in them was satisfactory. They were besieged with applicants of every type of workman. Mr. Winston Churchill, undismayed by the reduced majority with which his party return to office, though hardly to power, inspected some of the Exchanges directly they were open. With him came a party of ladies and gentlemen, official and non-official, Everywhere the registration offices were crowded, the staff in some places being so manifestly inadequate that the President of the Board of Trade ordered an immediate increase of clerks. The unemployed were registering themselves by hundreds at all the centres opened. Many employers had applied for workmen, so some found situations with little delay. It will soon be seen if the establishment of Labour Exchanges will supply the remedy for unemployment or even mitigate the evil that has attained such monstrous dimensions in the Britisn Isles.

Emigration and Canada. There are several signs that this year will establish a record as regards emigration from England to Canada, and this cannot but be viewed with satisfaction since the greater the prosperity of the Dominion the better is it for the Empire, and all that Canada now needs is population. A curious feature of recent months has been that the emigrant has not disappeared in the autumn and winter months. A very large number of autumn and winter emigrants has made its way westwards, but they have mostly been of two classes, those who are returning after a holiday and those who have gone out to places secured for them by friends on the spot. This is a particularly valuable kind of emigrant, for the majority are of the class which has some little capital and go out with the intention of making a permanent home rather than as wandering seekers for work. Yet there have been some of the class who go to find work with no other immediate intentions and their continuance in the winter months is due to the wonderfully prosperous year which has gone by and the excellent prospects of the future. A little thought will show that the man who has gained some little training, be it only the feeding of housed stock during the winter months, has laid the foundation by which a readier grasp of the ever recurring new conditions may be obtained. There is something, therefore, to be said for the man who has the hardihood to stand the winter with the possibility of no rumenerative employment. One of the chief placas in Canada is Southern Alberta, where Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's great project for the provision of ready made homesteads for Britishers is to be begun and it is confidently expected that this area alone in the coming season will attract as many as a thousand new settlers with their families. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba are, of course, attracting a great number. The rush for land of all kinds in Alberta, and the phenomenal growth and progress of the capital of Manitoba—Winnipeg—during the past year, are indications which cannot well be overlooked, either by the settler, the investor, the speculator, or the commercial man ; least of all, perhaps, by the settler, with his new home and career to make. The problem which every intending settler must set himself is to define exactly what he requires. No Colony needs the man with undefined ideas who is ready to do anything, for, except in special cases, such men lack the power of concentration which is essential to success and a country had better remain undeveloped than populated by those who are not heart and soul in their work. As to the character of the emigrants last year, the most striking feature, no doubt, has been the preponderance of the farming class. Canada's propaganda has been directed mainly toward this class, and the Canadian Government certainly ought to be pleased with the results, for last year's record migration really is almost entirely of the farming and domestic sort—of people who are making direct for the land. On all sides prosperity seems to be written large and Canada's endeavours should now be directed towards the selection of immigrants rather than to their numbers. The latter is assured, the former needs very careful safeguarding.

Manganese Ore. The official figures concerning the manganese ore trade, are now available for the past year to December 31st. The total quantities of manganese ore taken by the iron and steel trades of Europe and the United States of America during the past four years have been as follows:—1906, 1,219,400 tons; 1907, 1,526,500 tons; 1908, 1,164,600 tons; 1909, 1,350,400 tons. In 1909 the geographical allocation was:—The continent of Europe 821,000 tons, England 334,000 tons, and United States 195,000 tons. The past was not a good trade year by any means, and yet it will be seen that the improvement in demand for manganese ore amounted to an excess over 1908 of 186,000 tons and it is well established that practically the whole quantity taken has gone into consumption, or is devoted to the purpose of contracts for the manufactured articles already sold. Close estimates of shipments already made show that for January and February combined a quantity of approximately 300,000 tons will be received by the trade and is also marked against contracts made by the works. This ratio of supply may not be continued throughout this year, but in all probability the total of 1,526,500 tons for the year 1907 will be reached and surpassed. The trade expectation is that the figures for 1909 will be exceeded by 200,000 tons and some authorities go still further in their estimates. Present prices for ore show some improvement on those of the past two years, but if the increase in consumption indicated is realised, the sources of supply which are now well known would be strained to the utmost with the inevitable result of a further considerable advance in the price of ore. That the steel and iron works of Europe and America are at the present moment, even so early in the improved condition of trade, are working full, however, is well known, and with the almost certain future expansion, as the world requires more and more iron and steel, the question of how long the supply of manganese will hold out is very keenly discussed by the more far-seeing members of the trades concerned. An increase in supply from deposits which are known, but which cannot at the present price of ore be worked at a profit, is possible for some years, but in this connection the question of price largely enters into consideration.

A Tariff War Averted. The United States and Germany have now concluded their negotiations and both countries are to be congratulated on having avoided the devastating effects of a tariff war. A Bill has been laid before the Reichstag, embodying the provisions which have been mutually agreed upon, and as will be seen by a summary of its principal clause it is a sensible compromise in which both parties have made concessions. Each receives his *quid pro quo*, and the trade of the two Powers will certainly receive an additional impetus. While we watch this happy achievement with jealous eyes, we may still rejoice with our cousins over the water at the success of their methods, although they are too advanced for the electorate of our own country entirely to appreciate their advantages. There is only one question omitted from the present agreement. That is the issue regarding cattle and dressed meat in which Canada, when she developes her frozen meat trade, will become an important factor. That trade is no doubt to be the subject of separate negotiation. In the meantime the present Bill authorises the Federal Council to sanction to such an extent as it may deem suitable the application to American products, entering German territory, of the tariff rates conceded under existing commercial treaties, this authorisation to remain in force so long as German goods imported into the United States are not subjected to higher rates than are provided for under Article 1 of the American Tariff Law of August 8, 1909. Should, however, the United States in their treatment of German goods not adhere to the principles contained in the note appended to Article 2 of the Commercial Agreement of 1907, or make any discrimination to the disadvantage of Germany, the Federal Council is authorised to withdraw wholly or in part the concessions now made in the case of American imports. The general effect thus is that America has conceded the minimum rate in return for Germany's entire and unqualified minimum rate.

Brigadier-General J. A. Bell, Lucknow Brigade, will probably assume command at Aden, when General DeBrath proceeds on leave.

A few cases of plague have been reported at Lahore during the last few days.

The death is announced of Mr. H. Luson, I.C.S., Commissioner of Chittagong, from a malignant cancer.

With effect from the 25th March next, Sir George Scott, K.C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent and Political Officer, Eastern Shan States, is permitted to retire from Government service.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH FLOODS.

Kaiser and Reichstag.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, February 5.

Curious activity was to be seen everywhere in Paris yesterday. General efforts were directed to obliterating the evidences of the flood or remedying the present inconveniences. Workmen are tearing up streets to get at the electric conduits, and cables are laid on the surface and over the roofs of houses to carry current to the streets and quarters hitherto deprived of it, and where it will take weeks to restore the normal state of things. Other workmen are busy emptying water out of the conduits round gas mains, and repairing broken pipes. Petroleum lamps, however, still flourish in such places as the Champs Elysees and the Quai del'Archeveche, and give out a faint glimmer at night, as in country villages. The central boulevards are still without electric light from the Rue Bergere power-house, but it is hoped that this plant will be again working to-day. The power-house at Issy-les-Moulineaux, however, will be disabled for many weeks. 'Bus lines are beginning to resume some sort of regular itinerary, but few tram lines are as yet working in the centre of the city or the outlying districts. A walk from the Invalides to the Place de la Concorde showed that the river had indeed shrunk considerably—some 6ft since Saturday, and the water no longer has that wild, muddy, turbid look which added to its terrible appearance when the flood was at its height. Some of the sunken barges and piles of building materials left on the quays are now beginning to emerge from the surface, and anglers are again perched on the parapets along the river bank, trying to catch something, but the flood seems to have swept away all the fish, and though I questioned a dozen anglers, not one had made a catch to-day. They nevertheless fervently continued to drop their lines into the now limpid stream. When nearing the Place de la Concorde I met a file of leisurely people, gentlemen with decorations in their buttonholes, and fashionably-dressed ladies, who stepped cautiously and and wonderingly on the sandbags left by the sappers, which formed a hasty dyke thrown up by them last Friday. Nowhere else has the city a more definite aspect of emerging out of the siege than here, and the thousands of bags piled and abandoned along the Cours la Reine remind us of the terrible excitement and moments of anxiety through which we have passed.

REICHSTAG AND KAISER.

A tempest of great violence burst suddenly and without warning on the Reichstag on Saturday afternoon. The House was discussing the Army Estimates, and for some hours the debate had followed a dull and humdrum course. At last the turn came to Herr von Oldenburg, a Conservative of a particularly rigid and uncomprimising type, whose words nearly always have the effect of fanning party passions into flame. His speech gradually developed into an ardent panegyric of Prussia's military institutions, tinctured with disparagement for Germany's civil ones. When he was an officer, he said, no one in the Army troubled about the opinion of the Reichstag. Up to this point his remarks had been listened to with good natured indulgence, even by his most inveterate political enemies. But in an instant all was changed, for Herr von Oldenburg continued : "The King of Prussia and German Emperor must always be in a position to say to any lieutenant, 'Take ten soldiers and shut up the Reichstag!'" These words were the signal for a perfect pandemonium. The Ministers and a few of the Conservatives treated the utterance as a good joke, and laughed heartily. Half a dozen anti-Semites approved and applauded the sentiment. But the entire Left and the occupants of the public galleries sprang from their seats like a bouquet of rockets and the air was filled with turbulence and clamour. Shouts such as "Monstrous !" "Scandalous" "Impudence" "breach of Constitution "High treason" "Captain of Koepenick," "Where is the President?" were now and then audible above the din. Lean and choleric, Herr Ledebour, the most inflamable firebrand of the Socialists, after dancing about and gesticulating for some minutes in a frenzy of excitement, rushed the steps leading to the chair and with outstretched arm, shrieked out several times at the highest pitch of his voice : "What has the President got to say to that ? Close the Reichstag!" But Prince Hohenlohe who was presiding at that moment instead of admonishing the Conservative speaker administered a call to order to the Socialist interrupter. When at length the tumult had somewhat subsided the Socialistic patriarch, Singer, rose, and, with a dignity born of long Parliamentary experience and natural ponderosity of manner, asked the President what he intended to do to protect the Reichstag from being insulted by such an "incitation to a breach of the Constitution." The Prince replied that he had understood the explosive remark to be merely an illustration of the unquestioning discipline which its author held should prevail in the Prussian Army. This interpretation was eagerly seized upon by Herr von Oldenburg, but did not prove very satisfying to the house. The Conservatives, is is true, supported their colleague, but one after another the leaders of the other parties solemnly denounced the insult which they declared had been levelled at the Assembly. The spokesmen of the Centre and the Radicals coupled their condemnation with a remonstrance against the ruling of the Chair. Further discussion of the incident was enlivened by several sharp personal skirmishes. It may be recalled that Herr von Oldenburg is the Deputy who when the debate on the Emperor, in November 1908, was at its height, suddenly intervened with the protestation that to the Conservatives his Majesty was a person and not an institution, and that they would serve him, too, without fear to the last breath with the old fidelity, in which they had never been lacking.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

M. Isvolsky's impending fall has been discussed with animation during the last five days by political quidnuncs starving for sensation. In truth, M. Isvolsky's position has not materially changed since April, when his supersession by M. Goremykin was confidently expected. Like the Premier and all the Russian Ministers, his tenure of office depends entirely upon the pleasure of the Tsar, who is fully conversant with the considerations that militate for and against an immediate change in the management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is resolved to harmonise his action and quiescence with the needs of the service and the interests of the Empire. Contrary to the belief abroad, the furtherance of more cordial relations between Russia and Austria is not felt in St. Petersburg as a forcible argument in favour of M. Isvolsky's immediate retirement. Mutual trust and personal goodfeeling between the Ministers of both Empires were doubtless indispensable to the successful negotiation of the Murzsteg agreement, because at that time the anticipated disruption of the Turkish Empire imparted actuality to a sequence of delicate questions, the frank discussion of which rendered implicit mutual confidence between the two Ministers a peremptory necessity, and the conclusion of the agreement was rightly taken as evidence of their excellent personal relations. To-day, what Austria is eagerly desirous of bringing about is not a modified version of the Murzsteg arrangement, but only a softening of the corrosive rancour supposed to be still latent, which might engender disastrous results, if certain Balkan problems to which the events of the past fifteen months have seemingly given solutions were to become suddenly acute and pressing. Moreover, the circuitous route taken by the Tsar on his journey to Racconigi created a profound impression on the minds of the Austrian State dignitaries, who, beset with grave domestic troubles of their own, have made the first advances to Russia, initiating a proposal for the re-establishment of political intercourse less frigidly "correct" than has subsisted since the annexation. This respectful demand for a cordiality which has felt in Russia too as an essential requirement of the moment had a distinctly soothing effect. A conciliatory atmosphere resulted, and pourparlers were at once begun. Thanks to the resourcefulness and suavity of the Austrian Ambassador, and to M. Isvolsky's statesmanlike conception of his duty, considerable progress has already been made. There is no question as yet, however, of providing in detail for all the contingencies which were contemplated by the former Agreement, and still less of modifying the policy of Russia or Austria towards the Ottoman Empire, seeing that both States may be said to be moving on parallel lines. Last year Austria promised to waive her right to the Capitulations in Turkey as soon as the other powers consent. Russia has now followed suit. She has done more. The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has been instructed to make clear to the Porte the readiness of the Imperial Government to forego all such privileges, including consular jurisdiction, without further delay, the moment the remaining Powers assent, and also to express willingness to support Turkey's plea for the abrogation of the Capitulations at a European Conference whenever the Porte can induce her Central European friends to consent to summon one. For example, the Russian Ambassador's judicious endeavours to hinder the vigorous currents of Slav national vitality which have outlived the recent Balkan crisis from clashing among themselves, and make them converge towards the Bosphorus and assume the form of a Balkan Federation, will not be discontinued, even after the leavening of Austro-Russian relations with the most effective form of cordiality obtainable.

GERMAN JINGOES.

Apparently it has come to open war between the new German Chancellor and the Pan-Germanic Federation. From the very first it looked as if Dr. von Bethmann-Holweg intended to strike out a new line for himself with regard to that organisation. In Prince Bulow's days politicians and pressmen who were, to say the least of it, badly splashed with the Pan-Germanic brush, were welcome guests at the Chancery, and their whisperings were certainly not without effect on official policy. Of all the districts of Germany in none do the Pan-Germans rage more furiously together than in Rhenish Westphalia. They have there a congenial organ in the "Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung." From the violent tone of the articles in this paper it might be thought that its contributors, like the Irishman in the story, wrote with a sword in each hand and a pistol in the other. On Sunday last the chosen delegates of thirty-nine Pan-Germanic societies from that region met together in solemn conclave at Dusseldorf, and, after due deliberation, instructed one of their number to despatch to the Chancellor a letter, of which the pith and marrow must be given : "The representatives of thirty-nine Rhenish Westphalian groups of the Pan-Germanic Federation consider it their patriotic duty to make known that among their friends all confidence in the Foreign Office has disappeared. This Imperial authority has continually promoted foreign interests to the prejudice of those of Germans ; nay, has positively furnished the foreigner with weapons against German enterprises, and in most important cases gravely injured German interests. With particular anxiety the gathering inquires of the Chancellor how long he intends to cover with his responsibility the conduct of the Foreign Office which is equally harmful both politically and commercially." It has long been hinted that Prince Bulow sometimes received communications of this kind, and was accustomed to reply to them with a polite expression of regret for past short-comings, and a promise to try to do better next time. Whether or not there is any truth in these stories, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has adopted a very different plan. He has sent the letter he received to the head office of the Pan-Germanic Federation, at Mayence, with the following terse and pointed commentary:—"It is unpardonable that the members of an organisation like the Pan-Germanic Federation which according to its statutes, desires to work in the cause of patriotism, should hurl such disgraceful and baseless charges against an Imperial authority. I refuse to receive this resolution." But more than that, the Chancellor has had the correspondence printed in the official top corner of the first column of the leading page of the Government newspaper "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," and as his own letter is only dated to-day, it will be read by the Berlin public before it reaches its addresses. It is a bold step of the Chancellor to flout the Federation in this way, though not quite so temerarious as may apper to many people in England. While the Pan-Germans are powerful and fanatical, they also have many enemies, and the vast bulk of the population does not take them seriously. The Goverment also stands to gain much by dissociating itself from an organisation which is so very frank in its covetousness of other people's property. And perhaps the British public may be counselled to have a little patience with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. All the grand schemes of the Pan-Germans were formulated by Friedrich List seventy years ago, and they have not yet got very far on towards realisation. A few months more is not likely to make a great difference, and for some such brief interval it need not necessarily be assumed that when Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg kicks the Pan-Germanic Federation downstairs he is merely dissembling his love.

BALKAN UNREST.

Gloomy forebodings, which far outrun the import of the established facts and even of alarmist rumours, continue to discolour the view of the political situation taken in the highest quarters here Russia. And tidings hourly arriving from the principal European capitals seemingly [illegible] official assumptions. The reigning dy[illegible] for instance, is believed to be in [illegible] the new Cabinet Admiral Mi[illegible] Tsorbas have received the portfo[illegible] War respectively, and the Cretan [illegible] Venizelos, is pulling the wires. In truth all [illegible] assumptions are demonstrably erroneous. There is no anti-dynastic party in Greece. The mainsprings of M. Venizelos's action in Crete when Prince George was Regent were not anti-dynastic but exclusively patriotic and justifiable, as the representatives of the Powers subsequently ascertained. To the form of Government M. Venizelos ascribes very little importance. Colonel Tsorbas's influence is eminently conservative in the highest and best sence of the word, and Admiral Miaoulis, of whom I can also speak with personal knowledge, is absolutely devoted to the King, as well as to the country. Consequently, if left to themselves, the present elements in Greek polities are far more likely to evolve good than evil, but if the new Cabinet be handicapped at the outset and compelled to waste its much-needed energy in surmounting the active opposition or quieting the misgivings of the Protecting Powers, it may not have strength enough left for the constructive work at home which should absorb all its care. The Russian Foreign Office, animated with its habitual a good intentions, appears bent upon a mode of dealing with Greece adapted to the erroneous assumption that the essential mischief lies with M. Venizelos, Colonel Tsorbas and the military League. By baulking the endeavours of these best men of Greece to introduce the leaven of other and rule into the welther of political corruption the foreign Powers may conjure up the formidable evils which they would fain avert. The haste with which four Russian warships have been despatched to the Pirraus is warmly approved by the Porte as evidence of amity, but one of Russia's friends has given guarded expression to grave doubts whether coercion will reach the real evil, and has amicably suggested the desirability of feeling the [illegible] nation before [illegible] of the Greek cause of [illegible] dynasty, it is pointed out, will not gain appreciably by associating it indissolubly with foreign battleships, and keeping a Damocle's sword suspended by even a quivering hair over the nation. On the contrary, every unruly element will be roused thereby into fell activity, whereas if left to itself the ferment which at the bottom is wholesome, not destructive, might work itself out to good purposes. The central stream of the national life in Greece is purely political. The military phases is obviously transitory, and is directed against internal evils only. The roots of the real danger lie not in M Venizelos influence nor in the transfer of power to the new Cabinet but within the narrow compass of Turkey's relations to Greece and Bulgaria, and I am enabled to state that the information received and credited here leaves little doubt that the spirit is at present the dominant force in Balkan politics and is being carefully fostered by certain bellicose politicians in the Peninsula and as some people erroneously add by outsiders. Turkey is known to be making elaborate efforts to prepare her land and sea forces for contingencies which without her own deliberate action will hardly come to pass. Pressing orders are being placed for heavy guns, ammunition, automatic rifles and soldiers' boots. Twenty thousand reserves of the Second and Third Army Corps have been summoned to the colours. The "Novoye Vremya" publishes an alarming interview with a diplomatist who is thoroughly conversant with the secret workings of Turkish policy. It says: "This diplomatist was in the highest degree excited, and declared in most emphatic language that war between Turkey and Greece is a question of the very near future." I am enabled to confirm on high authority the statement already put forward that the Russian Foreign Ministry made no advances to Austria-Hungary for the purpose of reconnecting the severed threads that once linked the two empires together. The initiative emanated from the highest quarter of the Hapsburg monarchy, and was responded to by the highest authority of the Russian Empire. In this way difficulties of a serious, but non-political, character, which would undoubtedly have been encountered had the pourparlers followed the ordinary course, were satisfactorily obviated.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

FIGHT BEGINS TO-DAY.

Decisive Action Promised.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The Liberal evening papers consider the outlook to-night brighter. Messrs. Snowden and Ramsay Macdonald declare that Mr. Barnes' statement is only personal. The Party will not come to any decision till the meeting on Monday. Mr. Barnes admits this, though he believes that his view represents the general feeling.

The negotiations between the Liberals and Nationalists have ceased for the present.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

There is a lull in speculation in eager expectation of Mr. Asquith's speech on Monday, which the Liberals are confident will unite all sections against the Lords.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, speaking in London last night, asked for a suspension of judgment on the Government's proposals with reference to the Lords. Their action would be swift, courageous and decisive.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Swansea, anticipated that the Government would continue in office for three years.

A Ministerial Whip warns supporters of the Government that an important division may be expected on Monday before the debate on the Address is reached. This is regarded as indicating that the question of precedence of the Budget and the Lords' veto will be settled on Monday.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George have been the recipients of many letters and telegrams from leading Liberals, urging a change of front even at the last moment.

Mr. Keir-Hardie, in an interview, said he supports Mr. Barnes. He spoke on the 14th instant in the belief that Mr. Asquith had secured the guarantees which, on Thursday, he learned had not been obtained.

INDIAN COTTON.

Report to the International Federation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. Schmidt, Secretary of the International Cotton Federation, in the report on his visit to India, says that the increase of the Indian cotton crop will act as a powerful check to American speculation. All the conditions are favourable to an increase. He recommends the establishment of buying agencies similar to those in Africa, more seed farms, agricultural banks, the abolition of export duty and the grant of some additional capital to the British Cotton-Growing Association.

The Legislative Council of the Textile Workers' meeting in Manchester has recommended Lancashire operatives to contribute £30,000 to the British Cotton-Growing Association, each paying a penny a month for fifteen months.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE.

Lord Kitchener's Report.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Melbourne telegrams state that Lord Kitchener's report is of the most comprehensive character. He proposes an army of 80,000, half to defend cities and ports and half to constitute a mobile striking force. He recommends West Point as the model for an Australian military college.

A cadet, after completing a three years' course and obtaining a commission, should be sent to India or Great Britain, to join a regiment for six months' training.

Officers must be properly paid and selected and promoted solely on efficiency, all other influences being ignored. Lord Kitchener estimates the expenditure involved at £1,742,000 annually.

EARTHQUAKE IN CRETE.

Several Houses Damaged.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

An earthquake has taken place in Crete. A minaret and several houses have collapsed. Shocks were also experienced in Catania and Malta.

FRENCH SENATORS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

A Delegation of French Senators and Deputies has arrived in St. Petersburg and met with a warm greeting.

DR. COOK REAPPEARS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

After his prolonged mysterious disappearance Dr. Cook, the Polar explorer, has arrived at Santiago de Chile under an assumed name.

THH RIGHT TO WORK.

Demonstration in London.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square to-day and demanded a "right to work" Bill.

FRENCH OFFICIALS KILLED IN TANGIER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A Tangier telegram states that a French Officer and a man have been killed by natives in the Shawia District.

THE PROGRESS OF RHODESIA.

Agricultural Prospects.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The report of the Chartered Company for 1908-09 states that South Rhodesia shows a surplus of £27,319 which will be expended on public services. North-East and North-West Rhodesia together show a deficit of £49,210.

Messrs. Liebigs have purchased 400,000 acres in South Rhodesia and have agreed to stock the land within five years. Special measures are being taken to develop the cotton and rubber industries and experts are establishing skilful methods.

THE GERMAN FRANCHISE BILL.

Socialistic Wild Talk.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

A remarkable debate took place in the German Reichstag yesterday arising out of the Socialist interpellation regarding Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's speech in the Diet on the 10th instant on the subject of the Franchise. The Socialists made violent attacks on the Chancellor, one threatening revolution unless Prussia was given equal suffrage, quoting as instances the Stuarts and the Bourbons.

STRAUSS'S OPERA "ELEKTRA."

English and German Royalties Present.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The event of the opera season was the production at Covent Garden, last night, of Strauss's opera, "Elektra." A most brilliant audience was present including Their Majesties and Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia. The verdict of the critics is most favourable in spite of previous adverse reception of the opera in America and Germany.

HEAVY WEATHER AT HOME.

Many Shipping Disasters.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A severe gale is raging and numerous shipping casualties are reported. The Italian steamer "Ciampa" has been lost off Kinsale and thirty persons were drowned.

THE WRECKED "CYCLOPS."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Attempts to float the "Cyclops" yesterday failed. Further assistance is expected to-day.

THE CHINCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19

The Russian attitude with regard to the Chinchow-Aigun Railway is in the main similar to that of Japan. She awaits details from China.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

Third Round of the Cup

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

At Association football to-day, Cambridge beat Oxford by two goals to one.

The third round of the Association Cup was played off to-day with the following results:—

Newcastle United beat Blackburn Rovers at Newcastle by 3 to 1 and the match between Queen's Park Rangers and West Ham United at Park Royal resulted in a draw, each side scoring once.

Leicester Fosse beat Leyton on the latter's ground by 1 to nil. Playing at home, Swindon Town beat Tottenham Hotspur by 3 to 2; Manchester City beat Aston Villa at Aston by 2 to 1; and Everton beat Sunderland on the Everton ground by 2 to 0.

In the match between Coventry City and Notts Forest at Coventry, the home team were victorious by 3 goals to one. Barnsley beat West Bromwich Albion at Barnsley by 1 to nil.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,

Office Clerks Perturbed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 20.

Since the departure of the Commander-in-Chief from Lucknow the other day, the rumour of the removal of the Controller of Military Accounts' office to Sitapur has been revived. It has caused consternation among the Bengali employers, who have made arrangements for the maintenance of their families and the education of their children here. Want of house accommodation, an ill supply of the necessaries of life, the absence of schools and colleges, the scarcity of menial servants in an outlying small town like Sitapur, very much exercise the minds of the clerks who are anxious to memorialise the Viceroy either to take the office down to Calcutta or allow it to remain here.

HEAVY SNOW AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 19.

Heavy snow fell all last night here.

THE MUSSOORIE MURDER.

Judge's Sharp Reprimand of the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

The trial of Corporal Allan, of the Middlesex Regiment, on the charge of murdering Mr. R. J. Clapp at Mussoorie was resumed this morning.

Mr. Terry, the Telegraph Master at Mussoorie, was recalled and stated that he saw the accused on the 31st August, with another soldier Savage, at the Telegraph Office between 1 and 2 p.m. and admitted that it was a mistake when he said that he had met Allen and Savage at 4-30. The mistake arose from the fact that he had seen Savage with another man, whom he (witness) mistook for Allen, and a conversation with Savage, after giving his evidence in Court, helped him to find out his mistake. Witness said he was sure that the man whom he had seen with Savage at 4-30 was not the accused. Before he had met Allen at the Telegraph office on the 31st, Allen had told him that he had applied for the extension.

Cross-examined, witness said that it was on the 30th that the accused asked him if there was any telegram in the name of Allen, and that he (witness) had not told the accused of any telegram on the 31st. He found that the telegram had been sent to the Soldiers' Home, and told the accused about it. He learnt the name of accused from him a few days before Allen first came up.

The next witness was Mr. Herbert Innes, District Superintendent of Police of Mussoorie. He deposed that he was at Mussoorie during last year, and he went to Dehra on the evening of the 1st of September. Inspector McLeod was put in charge to investigate the Clapp murder. He was present, when the majority of the witnesses' statements were recorded. He was present when the statements of Chapman, Humfries, Ling and of the soldiers were taken. The prisoner was first before him at Samuel's shop on the 2nd of September at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Besides him, there were present in the room, McLeod (who wrote down the statement) and Dick Codycolt, (editor, "Mussoorie Times"). Witness ordered McLeod to arrest Allen after his statement was taken, and communicated this fact to the Officer Commanding at Landour. The prisoner was not searched before him. He did get a counterfoil of the hotel bill, when he was recording Mrs. Humfries' statement at Rajpur.

Cross-examined, witness said he made no attempt to discover who Frost was, but he made an inventory of all the things found in Clapp's room.

Questioned by the accused's counsel Mr. Boys, about papers, the witness said that he got a summons to produce the papers found under the pillow of deceased and he gave orders to produce them before the Court if required.

At this stage Inspector McLeod was called and he said that he had searched under the pillow of the deceased. He found several papers underneath. He placed them on a chair, and they were throughly examined by Mr. Innes. The witness did not know who took possession of them.

Mr. Justice Richards dealt out a sharp reprimand and said that such conduct on the part of witnesses was monstrous.

After this Mr. Innes was recalled. Asked if he knew the difference between the papers found under the man's pillow, and those found in his room, the witness confessed that he did not, and said they were all mixed up together.

Counsel for the accused asked if they were burnt.

Witness said that he did not know.

Mr. Justice Richards remarked that such conduct on the part of the head of the police of the district was monstrous, and that the witness was entirely to blame for not keeping the papers separate.

Mr. McLeod was called and asked by Mr. Alston, if he found any bank book.

Witness said that he did find a bank book under the pillow, which he subsequently sent to the Delhi and London Bank.

At this stage five papers were shown to the witness, and he identified them.

Asked by Mr. Alston where they were found, witness said that they were in a cigar-case. He said that there were other papers under the pillow besides the bank papers. The other papers were all letters, about a dozen, and he read some of them.

The Judge here remarked that the papers found under the pillow ought to have been kept separate. Every single paper ought to be sent for. Who will be able to bring all the documents? We must have all the papers here on Monday morning."

A telegram was immediately despatched asking that the papers should be sent through a reliable man.

Witness said that he did not recollect getting any pocket-book from under the pillow. There might have been one, but he did not recollect it. He remembered showing to the prisoner's counsel during the course of the enquiry a number of pocket-books. Counsel came into the room to search for these note-books and every note-book found in the room had been shewn to counsel. A search was made for them after the statement of the accused in Court. He and counsel went first from the Court to the room, and as it was late nothing was done that night, but the door was locked and sealed with counsel's seal. The seals were intact when they were broken on the following morning at 8-30, before counsel. Both went in, and besides Dick and Bodycott, Fitzgerald was present. People were coming and going while Allen's examination was going on. They were not coming into the room, but they were walking in the verandah. He did not recollect anything else except that Dick, Innes and the witness were present in the room, when Allen's examination was going on. It was after the examination of the 17th of September that he went to search for the note-book. He did not remember seeing Messrs. Sydney and Gilbert at the time of the cross-examination. The witness said that he had not got the list which he made of Clapp's property. It was subsequently sent to the auctioneer, who sold his effects. He did not know where the list was. The list was made three weeks after the murder. Between the date of the murder and the auction no other inventory was made. He said that thirteen copy-books were found in Clapp's room. He identified them, and pointing out a red one said it was Allen's. He was present in Court when the pocket books were shewn to Allen. The accused said in Court, that the book he was alluding to was not in Clapp's room and that the one he (the accused) was referring to was full of entries. He did not hear the accused say that the book he was referring to had entries of things that Clapp had bought from Frost. He (witness) found a cigar case on the chair. Witness identified a lot of papers, which were shewn to him.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until Monday the 21st.

THE BASTAR TROUBLE.

Strong Force of Police Despatched.

LADY MISSIONARY'S ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 20.

The latest news from Bastar is to the effect that the rebels in large numbers have surrounded Jagdalpur, the capital, with three lines of camp. Their numbers are reported to be increasing daily, and it is said that they expect to be at their strongest at the full moon. The Political Agent with Mr. Gayer's force has been unable to get into touch with the leaders.

Half the force of police which was first despatched entered Jagdalpur on the 17th without fighting. The remaining half of this force were to enter Jagdalpur on the 19th. Mr. Randal, Superintendent of Police, with 100 men, reached Kanker on the 18th, and a military force of 225 men with a machine gun was to leave Dhamtai on the 18th. Before the 24th instant the armed police in Jagdalpur with contingents sent by Madras should number 350.

The first news to reach the public at Raipur was on the 14th instant from Miss Ruggles, a lady of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, who had managed to escape across the border to Kotapal in Jaipur State.

A GREAT WORK FOR INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 19.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening under the auspices of the Chintadripeta Christian Association in the Sathianadhan Memorial Hall, where were assembled a large gathering to listen to an address by Mr. M. D. Devadas Pillay, Barrister-at-Law, on the material progress of the Indian Christian community.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castle-Stuart Stuart, C.S.I., presided, and after Mr. Devadas had spoken, addressed the assembly at length. He said that the Indian Christian population had increased 114 per cent from 1872 down to the last Census, and he next touched on education and the progress made by Indian Christians. He recommended thrift and unity amongst the community, and lastly stated that allowance should be made for misunderstandings between the Indian and European communities. They should try to understand each other, and in that direction Indian Christians had a great work to do.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S WORK IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 19.

Miss K. Browning, M.A., of the Theosophical Society, who has been lecturing in Lahore for some time, addressed this evening a meeting at the premises of the Theosophical Society on the Order of the Sons of India founded by Mrs. Annie Besant. Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji presided and introduced the lecturer. In a brief speech he said that she was an ardent Theosophist and a lover of India.

Miss Browning then referred to the history of the Order and how it was founded by Mrs. Besant, and added that that lady was a sincere lover of India who worked to safeguard that the magnificent enthusiasm and patriotism of Indians might not turn into wrong lines. She then spoke of the pledge to be taken by every member and showed what a liberal, comprehensive, humanitarian and constitutional work was involved in the Society's programme.

BENGALEE SEDITION.

Leaflets which Demand Inquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

Information has reached the Hooghly police that some leaflets purporting to be copies of the *Yugantar* are being distributed in some parts of the Hooghly district by students of the schools of the neighbouring villages. The police are vigorously enquiring into the matter, but so far have not been able to trace the source, whence the leaflets come.

SERIOUS PLAGUE NEAR LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 19.

Owing to a serious epidemic of plague, many villages in Azimgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur have been deserted.

APPLAUDING A DEPORTEE.

Mr. Mitra's Equivocal Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

Quite a large number of leading men assembled this evening at the Indian Association to meet Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra, one of the released deportees. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee welcomed the guest of the evening with an expression of gratification at his release, and with thanks to Government for its clemency.

Mr. Mitra in reply observed that he had never taken part in seditious and anarchical movements, and he strongly deprecated bloodshed and violence. He said he advocated Swadeshi and opposed partition, and these he would do to the last day of his life.

THE RELICS OF BUDDHA.

Acquired by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 20.

The relics of Buddha have now been definitely acquired by the Government of India the necessary proceedings under the Treasure Trove Act having been taken on Friday by the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

THE PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

Prosecution Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, FEBRUARY 20.

The Patiala Darbar has decided to withdraw the sedition case against all but they have been warned to leave the State in the course of a week.

THE VICEROYALTY.

An Expected Surprise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

The London correspondent of the *Statesman* wires on the 19th:—"It is stated officially to-day that neither Lord Kitchener nor Lord Macdonnel has been approached with reference to the Viceroyalty. The eventual selection will probably be a great surprise."

THE VICEROY'S COMING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

The Viceroy during his journey up-country will halt informally at Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi. He will, if possible, proceed to the Kurram Valley, where he saw service in the Afghan War, during 1878-79.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Morgan is appointed to officiate as Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal vice Mr. Kennedy appointed as Administrator-General.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Lovell becomes Junior Government Inspector of Railways, No. 7 Circle, Madras, vice Major Ashwortho granted 18 months' leave.

Mr. Howard becomes Junior Government Inspector of Railways, No. 5 Circle, Bombay.

Mr. Rowland is appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Vander Gucht is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Shaw is appointed to be Supernumerary Mycologist in the Imperial Agricultural Department.

A notification has been issued bringing the new Currency Act into force from this date. Subsidiary orders has been issued establishing new Currency Circles. Madras Circle of issue to consist of all districts in that Presidency. Bombay Circle of issue to consist of all districts of Bombay Presidency Proper, Central Provinces and Berar. Karachi Circle to consist of province of Sind; and to appoint the town of Madras to be the place of issue in Madras Circle, town of Bombay to be the place of issue in the Bombay Circle and town of Karachi to be the place of issue in the Karachi Circle; and to establish an office of issue in each of the said towns, of Madras, Bombay and Karachi and to direct that all currency notes issued from Calcutta shall for the purpose of Sections 15 and 16 of the Act be deemed to have been issued from Madras.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Hodson, 10th Lancers, Adjutant, Viceroy's Bodyguard, is granted eight months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, 92nd Punjabis, becomes Brevet-Colonel and Major Walker, 114th Gurkhas, and Hillard to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grainger, I.M.S., is promoted Colonel vice Colonel McKay retired.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 18.

Simla, with 5 inches of thawing snow and the temperature at 35, enjoys bright sun and moonlight. Demands are pouring in for hotel and house accommodation, and a very full season is anticipated.

Colonel Barrow of the Volunteers has constructed an ellegant shooting range near the Ridge to be opened by Lady Minto.

The Viceroy is expected here in the beginning of May; likewise the Punjab Government.

The Club Chalet is complete and it is rumoured will be opened by General Cowans in May.

Many new businesses are opening including a Remington Typewriters show-room near the Public Works Secretariat, Morton Provision House, on the Mall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Lieut-Colonel Alpin, I. M. S. retires from the 6th January and Major Eyerst, 122nd Infantry, retires from 7th February.

Capt F. Hayden I. M. S. is transferred to the temporary half pay list from the 23rd January.

Lieut-Colonel Lochinvar, Gordon Field Artillery, is posted to the 4th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at Jhansi on promotion.

Major-General Bower, Commanding the Assam Brigade, is granted leave for 6 months and 12 days from May next.

On the resignation of his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to General Wodehouse, Lieut Rogers is posted to the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infanty in South Africa.

The following Royal Artillery Postings have been approved. Major Lawrence to the 35th Brigade Royal, Artillery, at Bordan on promotion; Major Walker to the 46th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at Glasgow on promotion.

Major Stevenson is appointed to the Command of the 69th Battery, Royal Filed Artillery at Rawal Pindi.

Major Wheatley, 52nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to "Y" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Mhow.

BHAWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAWNAGAR, FEB. 17.

The steamer "Virawa" was signalled to-day and is lying at anchor at Roowapuri Bunder, 5 miles from Bhownagar harbour. She may come in to-morrow and drop anchor at the mouth of the basin where arrangments have been made by the State for a new anchorage. This vessel has come direct from Rangoon with cargo of fifty-one thousand bags of rice. Another fatal accident has occurred here in which a water woman has succumbed to injuries sustained by burns. The Chief Medical Officer of the G. I. P. Railway has inoculated many Railway employees against plague.

MR. JUSTICE GRIFFIN returned to Allahabad on Saturday from Hyderabad. Mr. Justice Piggot who has been officiating in his place reverts this week to Lucknow.

MR. GEORGE CORSTOPHAN, an old resident of Simla, and proprietor of the "Simla Times" Press, died suddenly on Friday night of heart disease.

BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE.

The Storm Water Question.

The following is the second report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposed examination and survey of storm water drains in the City:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 14th June 1906, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution, dated the 29th April 1907, to report on the Commissioner's letter, dated the 18th April 1906, regarding the establishment, appliances, etc., required for carrying out examination and survey of all the strom water drains in the City beg to submit the following report.

The Corporation will remember that under their Resolution, dated the 20th November 1905, the Commissioner was requested to ask the Drainage Engines to undertake the examination and survey of all the storm water drains in the City and to submit designs and estimates for their improvement. With references to this resolution the Corporation were informed that it was very desirable that a through survey of the storm water drain should be undertaken but that it was then too early to submit designs or estimates for the improvement of the drains and that the first thing to be done was to have the drains properly plotted on a large scale plan and properly tabulated, so that the position sizes and condition of each could be referred to easily. It was reported that there were some 200 miles of storm-water drains in the City and that therefore the work of examining and surveying them would necessitate the entertainment of an extra staff the cost of which together with the cost of appliances, etc., was estimated at Rs. 14,240. This report was carefully considered by the Committee and the conclusion they arrived at was that it was not essential to have entirely new plans and that in the first instance the existing plans should be properly indexed and tabulated. It was expected that a temporary surveyor on Rs. 60 and a clerk on Rs. 40 could accomplish this work within a period of 2 months and the Corporation were accordingly recommended to sanction this temporary staff. This recommendation was accepted by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 3883, dated the 26th September 1907.

The Committee have since received a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, as to the work done by the temporary staff. From this report the Committee find that numbers have been given to all the existing plans in the records of Drainage Department and that an index giving the number and description of each plan has been prepared to facilitate reference; that the details regarding storm-water drains which are constructed and are at present in use are embodied in the index book and that out of the drains shown on the plans existing there is not a single drain which cannot be traced. The Committee are also informed by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, that during the period of four years that this question has been under consideration the Drainage Department has provided a large number of new man-holes over 7,000, and that at a cost of approximately Rs. 27,000 while for that a further sum of Rs. 10,000 is now available under the work. In the opinion of the Deputy Engineer the progress so far made in this direction is satisfactory and he considers it now unnecessary to undertake a survey of the storm-water drains in the City as originally contemplated. The Committee concur in this opinion.

By Corporation Resolutions, dated respectively the 18th June and 6th August 1906 the Committe have been asked respectively to consider the question of obtaining a plan showing the main and branch storm-water drains, sewers and water pipes in the City with their respective dimensions and the desirability of ventilating storm-water drains so as to abate the stench emanataing therefrom. With regard to these questions the Committee will submit a further report.

JAFFER RAHIMTOOLA.
P. M. MEHTA.
K. B. DADACHANJI.

It is desirable to expedite the work of construction of man-holes over all storm-water drains of the City to facilitate the operations of cleaning them periodically.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

I will sign the report so far. But one may be pardoned if he is naturally tempted to [illegible] with amusement [illegible] to our municipal Engineers propose to do with regard to the drains still in use of which all trace has been lost, of which there are no accurate plans on the Municipal records, and which have therefore evidently gone a wool-gathering all these years?" Do they or do they not propose to bring such as have thus strayed away in spite of ceaseless attention, back to the Municipal fold?

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding a scheme for the drainage of the high lands lying between Bhoiwada Cross Road on the north and Love Lane on the south.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 24th January, to report on the Commissioner's letter, dated the 13th December 1909, regarding a scheme for the drainage of the portions of the High Lands lying between Bhoiwada Cross Road on the north and Love Lane on the south, and between Soparibaug Road, Parel Chawl Road and Parel Road on the west and the Harbour on the east, beg to state that after careful consideration of the scheme in consultation with the Commissioner and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, they see no objection to the scheme being approved by the Corporation and to the work of constructing the proposed drain from the junction of Reay Road and Connaught Road to the outfall near Lakri Bunder, estimated to cost Rs. 6,29,223, being first taken in hand as proposed by the Commissioner.

JAFFER RAHIMTOOLA.
P. M. MEHTA.
NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.
JOSEPH BAPTISTA.
K. B. DADACHANJI.
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

There was a marked improvement in the condition of standing crops by the timely rainfall, though slight, in provinces where it was badly needed.

During the last week rain fell in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, the United Provinces, and Burma and this was especially beneficial to unirrigated crops. Rain is urgently needed in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and parts of Bombay where the standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture. Prices are steady, showing a downward tendency.

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Governmenment of India, dated 16th February:—

Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture parts Poona, Sholapur, slightly damaged insects parts Karachi, Hyderabad, rats West Khandesh, frost Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, generally good elsewhere. Thereshing kharif continues parts Konkan, Khandesh, Poona, Palanpur. Rabi harvesting in progress parts Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur. Cotton picking progressing parts Gujarat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts Nasik, Poona, Belgaum. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Kolaba, risen Larkana, Panch Mahals, Poona, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 20 to 41, Gujarat 3 to 29, Konkan 2 to 33, Deccan 10 to 32, Karnatak 20 to 32 per cent less than normal.

POLLARD'S LILIPUTIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. Pollard writes to the Press here, denying the alleged charges of cruelty brought against him by members of his Company.

THE Rangoon Municipal Budget for 1910-11 shows an estimated revenue of Rs. 41,51,894 and an estimated expenditure of Rs. 41,42,759.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The Previous Examination.

AN adjourned meeting of the Senate of Bombay University was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, when discussion was resumed of the Government letter proposing certain changes in the Arts and Science courses. The Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had at a previous meeting of the Senate moved:—"IV. That the Senate agree with the conclusions of the Committee contained in the 6th, 7th and 9th paragraphs of the Report that the Previous Examination should be retained and that it should be held in September."

Dr. H. N. Allen withdrew the amendment which stood in his name.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had given notice of his intention to move the following amendment, which, in his absence, was moved by Principal Covernton:—"Proposal IV.—That the words after 'Senate' be omitted and the following substituted—'is of opinion (a) that the Previous Examinations should be replaced by College examinations to test progress during the first year; (b) that the University examinations should be transferred to the end of March or beginning of April."

Principal Covernton thought that the reasons for replacing the Previous Examination by College Examination were valid. In the first place, he believed theirs was the only University in India, which enforced a University test on students during the first year. The other Universities of India had never felt the need of a Previous Examination and were content with a First Arts' examination at the end of the second year. He did not think the students on this side of India were different in character or qualifications from those of the other parts of India. In the University of Oxford the students were allowed to continue their studies for a year and a half without any University Examination. At the end of that period they had to submit to an examination. After passing this they had more than two years to study before the final examination. They had of course a preliminary examination there before going to the University and in cases of many Colleges this took the place of the Matriculation Examination. During the first year and a half at the College they had only college examinations. He did not think the Indian student required more compulsion to stick to his work than the English. On the contrary he thought the latter had a greater need of such compulsion in view of his love of athletics. And yet at Oxford it was not thought necessary to have any University examination during the first year and a half. If they thought this was necessary in India, it implied that there was some radical difference between Indian and English students. The report of the Committee which was read by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had stated the need of a light examination at the end of the first year. He (the speaker) agreed with this, but held that that need would be better supplied by College examinations. He admitted the value of examinations as a stimulant to work for both students and teachers, but said that College examinations sufficed for this purpose. To say this was to discredit the students and teachers de[illegible] and to assume that the University could not alike [illegible] dents to pursue their avocation for more trust its stu[illegible] without testing them. It also implied than one year [illegible] Indian students required to be that not only the [illegible] dies but also the professors forced to keep to their sy[illegible] to their avocations. needed to be forced to ke[illegible] that the amendment Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had sai[illegible] ment only substituted a less [illegible] test for a superior one. He (the speaker) held that they proposed to substitute a sufficient test for an unnecessarily severe and rigid one. Besides at University examinations held by foreign examiners in Mundups amid unusual and unsuitable surroundings, the students got confused, while college examinations could be held in familiar surroundings by examiners who knew the character and work of the students. In the former there was the possibility that while examining the papers, one examiner might deal with a question from a point of view altogether different from that held by another. On the other hand in College examinations the professors examined their own students and in subjects they themselves had taught. He believed that in Bombay the University was subsequently extended to four years but there was no examination then added. Sir Pherozeshah had asked him if it was not correct that in the Elphinstone College they held a college test in addition to the one held by the University. A College test was undeniably desirable at the end of the first year and it was much more simple and suitable than the University test. College examinations held at the end of the term, instead of at the end of the year as was done in the case of University examinations, tested work done in the term and secured steady work during that term—no cramming during the autumn vacation of the first year but steady preparation for the second year. Again the work of the professors and students could be much facilitated by arranging a two years' course. If professors were allowed to hold a College test they would keep it up to the standard at present maintained by the University. It would be in their interest to do so. The University examination was held after an interval of a month and a half after the end of the term, which induced the students to neglect their work during the whole of the term and to cram their studies in the interval at the end of the term. Something had been said with regard to the desirability of arranging the two years' course in case the Previous was abolished. This was his idea too that it must be a two years' course. Besides, if they abolished the Previous the University would be relieved of the difficulty which he at present experienced about an Examination Hall. Coming to the question of the bifurcation of studies the speaker said he believed that the Agricultural College was prepared to accept a College Certificate. As to the Engineering College it was generally filled up with B.A.'s and Intermediate students and any vacancies there would be gladly filled up with first year's students specially recommended by professors. Moreover, as to this College it had to be remembered that it admitted in the first instance only the graduates so here the question hardly arose and the abolition would hardly affect this College. The Grant Medical College had two courses open to them if the Previous were abolished. They might accept a college certificate in lieu of the Previous Examination. If unwilling to do so, they then would have two alternatives before them. They might either hold an examination of their own in subjects in which it distrusted the college certificate or wrote to the professors that their first year students were not up to the standard required by them and that they should send him their Intermediate students. But he imagined the College would gladly accept a College Certificate in English and second language at any rate. It had always the remedy that if he found students of a given College below the mark it might threaten to admit only Intermediate students from that College. This will keep the Arts Colleges up to the mark and prevent them from issuing certificates without a sufficient test. He concluded by appealing to the Senate to vote against the retension of the Previous Examination.

Principal Pranjpye seconded the amendment. He said Sir Pherozshah Mehta had said that the Previous Examination was intended to be a light examination. But if they looked to the results of the examination, they would find that quite different was the result. If this examination were handed over to the College authorities, a greater percentage of students would be able to pass it than what at present did. Besides it could be made more suitable by making it more elastic. He would make two suggestions in this connection. The first was that if a student passed in three out of four subjects with a high percentage of marks he might be allowed by his College professors to be examined after the vacation in the subject in which he had failed. This would give the student full one year. Examinations as at present conducted by the University put a too great strain on the nerves of the students. In case the examination was handed over to professors and intercollegiate arrangement might be made that a student who had failed to pass the test at one College should not be admitted to another College. He concluded by saying that an honest attempt should be made to relieve the student of the too great strain that was put on them by the multiplicity of University Examinations. He would vote in favour of the amendment.

TOO MANY EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. K. Subramani Iyer supported his amendment. He said that now that they had resolved to retain the Matriculation Examination, it became imperative to abolish the Previous Examination in

order to relieve the excessive strain to which their students were at present subjected. It was too great a strain on their young men to require them to pass four examinations in four years in order to become Bachelors of Arts. To hold a public examination so frequently as they now did to find out what progress had been made during the year was like pulling one's plant by the roots to find out how it was growing. They must not only reduce the number of examinations, but must allow a sufficiently long interval between every two examinations. At present they took it for granted that their young men were incapable of acquiring and developing a taste for learning unless stimulated by frequent doses of University certificates. Their injudicious use of stimulants had developed an unhealthy craving for stimulants at every stage, thus retarding healthy intellectual development. Was it not their duty to teach their youths that the chief incentive to work ought to be a high sense of duty irrespective of the prizes that they might be able to secure? The formation of character was injuriously affected by converting their examinations into artificial stimulants. He further contended that this system was injurious equally to the intellectual and the physical development of their youths. The grim shadow of examinations was made to hang over the students at every stage of their career, and the consequence was that their students flung aside their books as soon as the pressure of the examination was over and the coveted certificate had been gained. It was said that human nature being what it was examinations were necessary to test progress. While admitting the force of this argument, he would submit that it was not the business of a University to develop human defects, but to correct them. Their regulations ought to be so framed as to make their examinations cease to be stimulants for work, but to be mere tests of progress for the purpose of finding out and remedying defects. They could not abolish all examinations, but they would minimise the evils by reducing the number of examinations and improving their methods of conducting them. The late Mr. Justice Ranade was strongly in favour of abolishing the Previous Examination. They had also learnt from Sir Pherozeshah that Mr. Justice Ranade advocated the abolition of the Previous Examination as well as the system of what had been called "Examination by compartments." He (the speaker) was in hearty agreement with Mr. Justice Ranade's views on both those points. The next question to be considered was this; if the P. E. was to be abolished, what examination was to take its place? The answer was the promotion examination to be conducted by the Principal of each College. Just as students of the Junior B. A. Class were promoted to the Senior B. A. Class on the results of a Promotion Examination held at the end of the year by the Principal of the College, so should students of the 1st year class be promoted to the 2nd year class on the results of a Promotion Examination held at the end of the 1st year by the Principal of each College. A terminal or Annual College Examination confined to the students of one College was not the unhealthy stimulant which a Public University Examination open to students of all Colleges was admitted to be. It was more a test of progress and a means of finding out and remedying defects. Coming to the question of bifurcation, the speaker said that the abolition of this examination had nothing to do with that question. He did not think that the bifurcation of studies ought to be begun immediately after passing a University Examination. They had only to satisfy themselves that the general education that had been received by a student before admission into a professional College was sufficiently high to enable him to profit by such professional training. He therefore submitted that when a Matriculate was certified by the Principal of an Arts College to have gone through the first year's course to the satisfaction of his professors and was declared to be fit for promotion to the 2nd year class of the Arts College, he must be declared by the University to be fit for admission into a professional College. As he was to receive all his special training in the professional College, there was no necessity for insisting on a uniformity in the standard of the certificate above referred to. At present there were graduates and under-graduates studying in the professional Colleges, and the professors of their professional colleges had so far not complained about this inequality in the general educational qualifications of their students. It was open to the Principals of Professional Colleges to conduct any additional Entrance Examination that they might choose to held for the purpose of selecting the best students from among the applicants for admission. Even at present, P.E. candidates were sometimes refused admission, when there were enough applicants with higher qualifications. He would vote in favour of the amendment.

The Right Reverend Dr. E. J. Palmer said he would like to relate to the Senate the experiences he had gained of teaching in different countries of the world. A point had been made that University Examinations were much greater nervous strain on the students than College examinations. This was his experience too. The former the students wanted to pass with a view to show their abilities to their parents and the public while a college examination if properly conducted had nothing to do with the certificate and it must be purely educative and must not have a certificatory value. In College examinations they not only mark the papers but made comments and explaine dhow the question should have been answered and herein lay its educative value. This was the difference between a University and College examination. And in addition to this the latter had the additional advantage of taking away the nervous strain on the students. His whole experience went in favour of abolition of the Previous examination. The College professors must be given a free hand to make the examination flexible. The Lord Bishop next dwelt on how a College examination could be made indefinitely flexible. It should be left to the professors whether or not to promote a boy to a higher class, for nobody in the world knew better than a College professor how a boy had done in an examination, whose papers he had examined. The Lord Bishop then referred the too great pressure of work to which students had been subjected to the bane of drudgery. As to the question of inequality of standard that might be created by transferring the examination from the hands of the University to those of professors, he said as long as it was a college examination so long would there be an equality in the standard. Coming to the question of the admission of students to professional Colleges, he thought it did not surely pass the wit of man to devise a way. At any rate this question should not be allowed to injuriously affect the course of the majority of students who elected for the Arts' course. They should first settle the general course, and then the professional Colleges might settle their own courses or the University might do it. The Senate should first settle the principles and the details would follow.

Mr. N. G. Velinker spoke in favour of the amendment.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said he would vote against the amendment. It seemed the various gentlemen who had spoken on the subject were entirely labouring under a mistake. This amendment was entirely different from the one he had moved at a previous meeting of the Senate. His amendment proposed the total abolition of the Previous examination, while the amendment that was now before the Senate only replaced one examination by another. He was no lover of the Previous Examination. He himself had moved its abolition and had no desire to multiply examinations. As the present amendment did not abolish the examination but merely replaced it by another he would vote against it. It had again come before them in a plausible garb though they had already decided to retain it. They were all interested in the speech of the Lord Bishop who pointed out the difference between a College and a University Examination. The Lord Bishop had protested against certificatory value being attached to a College Examination. But here in the amendment it was the certificatory value that had been attached to the examination.

Principal Covernton observed that it might have a certificatory value but not necessarily so.

Dr. Mackichan remarked that in that case he did not know what value this examination would have for entrance to the professional colleges. He repeated this amendment gave them Previous Examination in another and possibly in a worse form. The Lord Bishop had in his speech described the ideal conditions of a University, but these the Speaker was afraid, could not be realised in the University. They were possible in the University of Oxford where the classes were limited, but not so in India where the number of students in each class was so great. He thought that by a College examination the nervous strain would not be eliminated.

Dr. H.N. Allen spoke in favour of abolishing the examination.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said he would vote for the retension of the Previous. When he gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to abolish the examination he thought the course would be two years. But if it was to be a one year course, he would rather vote in favour of retaining the examination.

Dr. A. G. Viegas spoke in favour of amendment.

Rev. Father Dreckmann said that while this question was discussed in the Commitee, Dr. Mann himself had objected to a College examination on the ground that no great value would be attached to such examinations by the professional colleges and the public. He would vote against the amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor observed that he now said that Mr. Covernton's amendment proposed a partial abolition while those of Dr. Surveyor and Mr. Mirza proposed its total abolition. The amendments were thus different from one another and could therefore be all moved.

Principal Covernton at this stage asked permission to withdraw his amendment in favour of Dr. Surveyor's.

Principal Paranjpye who had seconded the amendment refused to allow it to be withdrawn, and the permission asked for was therefore not granted.

Mr. Covernton's amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

Dr. Surveyor then moved the following amendment which stood in his name:—Omit paragraph IV and substitute—"That the Previous Examination be abolished, and the first Arts and Science examinations be held at the end of two years, and that the standard for entrance to the Professional Colleges shall be decided after consulting the Heads of these Colleges."

Dr. Surveyor said that Sir Pherozeshah had in his speech drawn an analogy from physiology and said that students should be given time to digest their studies.

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that he had meant digestion popularly and not physiologically.

Dr. Surveyor said Sir Pherozeshah had however forgotten or did not know, not being a medical man, that there should not only be digestion but also assimilation and absorption. He asked if in the courses, as at present arranged, they gave the students proper time for digestion. What they really gave them was, what a medical man would give to his patient, pre-digested or food.

Dr. Mann said he admitted there was certain force in Dr. Mackichan's arguments. But now they did not propose to replace the examination by another examination but its entire abolition. He would vote in favour of the amendment.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the question of the Previous Examination had been settled more than once by the Senate by large majorities and he appealed to the Senate to consider the question carefully before deciding it. He would vote in favour of the original proposition.

Principal Covernton pointed out that the amendment said nothing as regarded the question of the standard of the admission to the professional colleges. The only thing that it proposed was the abolition of the examination.

Rev. Father Dreckmann inquired if it was to be a one year or two years' course.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, the Senate adjourned to Friday next.

THE DUTY ON GRAIN AND FIREWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the Select Committee of the Corporation is now considering the draft of the amended Municipal Act from the Government, I would venture to lay my views before the public on the much-descussed question of town-duty on grain and firewood. For the last several years, I have been watching that whenever the annual budget is on for consideration, this subject is made the principal topic of discussion. Opinions seem to be divided, some holding that the tax weighs down the poor, others that it does not affect them at all. One thing I have noticed more than any other is the absence of facts and figures at these debates, which are neither more nor less than the expression of opinions and personal views. The predominating idea with those who urge reduction or abolition of the duty is that food-stuffs which form the staple article of consumption should be exempt from taxes. The principle is good theoretically, but in its practical application we have got to grapple with facts which show that the principle admits of a modification under specific conditions. The Corporation has imposed a duty of six annas per candy in their last budget. If we take one seer of rice to be the average daily consumption per head, the monthly consumption amounts to 16th part of candy. The monthly imposition per head is, therefore, a small fraction of an anna, about one pice per month. The increase in price to this extent through duty, is quite a negligible quantity when we compare it with the immense fluctuations in the price of grain caused through varying demand and consumption. Besides, the poor people buy from day to day only such quantity of grain as they require daily. How can such a nominal impost of about a pice which is all that the Municipality lays on the monthly consumption per head affect the daily purchase of an individual? There can be no comparison between the duty on salt and grain, for when salt worth two annas a maund is taxed at Rs. 3 the reduction by a rupee and a half must ultimately affect the price, which the consumer pays to a marked extent. Moreover, the Kania, or the retail grain dealer, buys grain at the Bunder price from the importer who pays duty to the municipality. It is not, therefore, open to him to exploit an increase of a couple of annas of duty as a plea for augmenting the price to his customers as the house-owners do when the house-tax is raised. Old citizens might remember that when the Bombay Municipality was first established, the Town Council of the day prepared a schedule of dutiable goods, and fixed the maximum tax on corn at six annas per candy. Mr. Dadabhai Naorji than whom there is not a greater friend of the poor nor a greater expert in statistics, was then one of the Councillors, but he did not oppose it as he would have assuredly done if he thought that the duty would weigh down the poor as a burden. The corn consumed by the poor classes sells at between Rs. 30 to Rs.50 per candy according to varying demand and supply. It is absurd to suppose that the levy of a few annas duty on such a large quantity affects the price so as to be a burden on the consummer,. Even when the salt duty was lessened by half a rupee per maund in the year 1903, I predicted that the reduction was not so sufficient as to lead to a diminution in its retail price, and my forecast proved correct, as the reduction, though not immaterial, was not large enough and was absorbed by the merchants and wholesale dealers. Any reduction on the present amount of duty on corn would, therefore, for more weighty reasons, give no relief whatever to the masses.

Similarly, the duty on fuel is productive of no benefit to the poor people. Its price like that of corn undergoes constant and heavy fluctuations according to varying supply and demand. So that an increase or abolition by a few annas duty per candy does not at all affect its price to the poor. The poor classes in Bombay do not use as a rule coal or firewood. They use cow-dung cakes as fuel which are made in thousands on the flats between the Grant Road Station and Mahaluxmy. Even poor Parsis use them, though it is contrary to their religion to pollute fire by such filthy substance. Besides a large class of people use dry twigs on which no duty is levied.

The present price of grain is less by Rs. 8 to Rs. 24 per candy according to quality than the last year, and the price of firewood varies by one rupee per candy according to demand and supply. It would, therefore, be no burden on the poor masses to increase the duty by 2 to 3 annas per candy on both these articles. So I suggest that to meet exigencies of unforeseen expenditure the Municipal Act may be so amended as to permit the increase of the duty to double the present maximum instead of raising the house-tax which is used by houseowners as a pretext to increase the rent out of all proportions to the increase of the tax.

The system of allowing drawbacks induces jobbery. It leads to a reduction in the Municipal earning and entails at the same time a large expenditure. It is therefore advisable to abolish this system altogether in favour of some other arrangement.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

Bombay, 18th February.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Last Day of the Big Meeting.

The last day of the Bombay meeting was the best. Altogether it provided an excellent day's racing and amongst the seven events on the card, there were several which produced close and exciting finishes. It was not a good day for punters and many people had to weigh good sport against empty pockets.

In the big race for instance the first two favourites, Master Delaval and Pelargonium II, were nowhere in it when they passed the judge's box. The latter is a most unreliable horse failing whenever he is expected to win, and once last season when he was never expected to be anywhere near the winner he won with ease. Sporran, carrying the colours of the Maharaja of Mysore who has only just taken to racing, showed his first bit of form, and won by a small margin after leading all the way round. He has recently suffered from leg trouble, but having now recovered is likely, with his reputation, to do well in future. Vancouver was unlucky to be interfered with at the turn and then just got beaten whereas Coat-of-Arms as he has been known to do before swerved towards the judges' box as he was hearing the post.

There was a very large attendance and the Byculla Cup was on view opposite the reserved enclosure. Altogether, although some of the people went home with emptied pockets, it was a very successful day Details:

THE INNOVATION PLATE—7 furlongs.
Mr. Kelso's Encourage 6st 12lb ed. 9st 3lbs Fergusson 1
Mr. R R S's Lady Nannie 9st 1lb............Brown 2
Messrs. M Goculdass' and A Nanji's Cheeky 8st 4lbs ....Hoyt 3
Mr. Beg's Koko 7st 8lbs ed. 7st 10lbs ...Southall 4

Betting:—5 to 4 on Lady Nannie, 3 to 1 against Cheeky, 6 to 1 Koko and Encourage.

The Race—Cheeky and Koko led of and kept ahead till past the stand. The favourite made a late effort but was well held by Encourage. Won by half a length, two lengths between 2nd and third. Time.—1 min. 31secs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—About 1 mile.
Mr. A S Oomer's The Pilgrim 7st 1lb. Melsom 1
Mr. A Mistry's Sun 7st 10lbs............Southall 2
Mr. Hassim Jurji's Desert King 7st 6lbs Mujeed 3
Mr. W. S. Clarke's Tunis 8st 2lbs.........Whalley 4

Also Ran;—Safoog 8st 5lbs Manley; Rubio 8st Hoyt., Fariek 6st 10lbs ed 7st 3lbs Ferguson.

Betting:—4 to 1 against Safoog, Desert King and the Pilgrim, 5 to 1 Fariek, 8 to 1 Sun.

The Race.—Desert King was first away with Safoog, Rubio and the Pilgrim following. Fariek took the lead at five furlongs, but later on gave way to Desert King, with the Pilgrim coming up rapidly round the bend it was a guest race, the Pilgrim just managed to push his head in front and three quarters of a length divided second and third. Time.—1 min. 54 1-5 secs.

THE COLABA PLATE—About a mile and a quarter.
Mr R R S's Oakton 9st 2lbs ....Brown 1 }
Messrs Clubwala and Garda's Lady Violet 8st 13lbs Whalley 1 } *
Mr Goculdas's Forfeit 7st 13lbs..............Hoyt 3
Mr Radha Mohan's Flaneur 7st 2lbs......Ferguson 4

Also Ran—Gallieo 8st 6lbs Southall. Owners Divided.

Betting—Evens Oakton 4 to 1 against Flaneur, 5 to 1 Galliileo and Lady Violet, 7 to 1 Forfeit.

The Race.—Oakton made the running at the start with Lady Violet and Forfeit close up. Oakton continued to have the lead with Flaneur coming up to second position. From the turn on Oakton and Lady Violet made a desperate race and passing the judges box there was absolutely nothing between them. The third was three quarters of a length away. Time.—2 mins. 13 secs.

TURF CLUB CUP.—1 mile 5 furlongs.
Mr Newton's Hadee 7st 7lbs.................Mujeed 1
Mr Syed Rastid's Hoodaib 7st............Gooleo 2
Mr R R S's Sialkote 9st...................Brown 3
Lieut-Col Forbes's Maghil 6st 12lbs od 7st 4lbs. Whalley 4

Also Ran—Peculiar [illegible] Evans; [illegible] 8st 9lbs Kaeson; Hazza 8st 3lbs Hoyt; Famous 8st 2lbs Ames; Parliament 8st 1lb Drew; Mehraj 8st. 1lb Barrett: Company 8st Hazza; Eed 7st 13lbs Southall; Merrily 7st 5lbs Ferguson.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Sialkote, 4 to 1 Eed, 6 to 1 Hadee, 8 to 1 Hazza.

The Race:—From a level start Hazza and Famous showed out from Peculiar, Hadee and Sialkote. At the eleven Peculiar came back and at the ten Famous passed Hazza with Mehraj, Eed and Sialkote handy. Hoodaib and Magil moved up to join a bunch in front nearing the mile, Maghill being third at the seven and in the lead at the five. Hadee was following him and passed him with a clear lead before the bend where Eed was handy in front of Hoodaid. Down the straight Sialkote came with a run, but Hadee stayed out comfortably, Hoodaib running on well and Maghil and Eed close up 1-2, 1-2, 1-2. Time.—3 mins 9 1-5 secs.

BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—1 mile 5 furlongs.
Maharaja of Mysore's Sporran, 6st 9lbs...Melsom 1
Capts Grant's and Tidswell's Vancouver 8st 6lbs Whalley 2
Mr G K's Coat of Arms 7st..................Brown 3
Mr Radha Mohan's Crossbred 7st 6lbs...Southall 4

Also Ran.—Master Delaval 9st. 9lbs Hoyt; Pelargonium II 9st. 2lbs; Evans; Bull Dog 8st. 3lbs. Barrett; Devereux 7st. Ferguson.

Betting:—2 to 1 against master Delaval, 4 to 1 Pelargonium, 5 to 1 Vancouver, 7 to 1 Crossbred, 8 to 1 Sporran.

The Race.—Sporran took first place at once with Bull Dog second. The latter however was soon displaced by Coat of Arms and for some distance the first two horses had a comfortable lead. After a mile Pelargonium came up with the first flight but soon fell back in favour of Crossbred. Coat of Arms swerved badly just past the stand and Sparron which had been in front all the way managed to keep in front by a head only a neck separated the second and third.—Time.—2mins. 53 3-5 secs.

BEDOUIN PLATE.—5 furlongs.
Mr Goculdass's Vedas 8st 4lbs..................Hoyt 1
Mr R R S's Mudkoor 7st 2lbs...............Brown 2
Mr Beg's Creditor 9st 3lbs....................Ames 3
Mr Tahar Yunis's Nishan 7st 2lbs.........Mujeed 4

Also Ran.—Salanic 8st. 9lbs. Southall; Shanwar 7st. 11lbs. Ferguson; Minerva 7st. 11lbs. Barrett; Zari 7st. 7lbs, Abbas; Sabah 7st. 2lbs. Manley; Sheriff 6st. 12lbs. Abdools.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Mudkoor, 7 to 2 Creditor, 5 to 1 Vedas, 8 to 1 Salanic, Shanwar and Minerva.

The Race:—Zari and Minerva were out of it from the jump, Vedas just leading Creditor, Sheriff and Mudkoor. Mudkoor came through on turning, but Vedas was going well in hand, Nishan closing up behind late. Won comfortably by half a length, neck, half. Time—1 min 6 4-5 secs.

MANSFIELD PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr R R S's Killua 6st 11lbs ....Brown 1
Mr M Goculdass's Soult Line 10st 4lbs ......Hoyt 2
Mr W Mumford's Master Theo 9st ......Whalley 3
Mr F M Garda's Lumination 9st 7lbs ...Southall 4

Betting.—5 to 4 against Soult Line; 2 to 1 Killua; 3 to 1 Master Theo; 4 to 1 Lumination.

The Race:—Getting away together, Soult Line led Killua by a couple of lengths, Master Theo about the same behind. From the distance Killua began to come and, catching the favourite near the stand, beat him home by three-quarters; neck. Time—1 min 13 3-5 secs.

8th Extra Meeting.

Horses struck out after declaration of 1st forfeit.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Soult Line, Lumination, Chobham, Stirabout and Master Theo.

THE DONCASTER PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.—Chobham, Lady Violet, and Vancouver.

THE ARAB DEALERS PONY CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Mahrib.

THE COORLA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Redfern, and Lanfandel

THE KENSINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs—Mandeville.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The final of the Open Tournament will be played at 5 p.m. to-day between Palanpur and the Poona Horse. H. E the Governor will present the Cup afterwards.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The Seventh Extra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

FOURTH PONY HANDICAP.—Distance R. C and distance over 7 flights.
Ruling Passion 11st ....Mr. Charrington 1
High Court 9st 13lbs ....Mr Bletsoe 2
Picaninny 10st 11lb..............................Alford 3

Also Ran.—Maprise 8st 9lbs and Amazon 8st 7st.

The Race.—Won by a length and a quarter; a neck between second and third. Time—3 min 43½ secs.

Betting.—5 to 4 Ruling Passion; 2 to 1 Picaninny; 4 to 1 High Court, 8 to 1 Maprise and 6 to 1 Amazon.

ESPLANADE PLATE.—Distance a mile and a half.
Little Meg 8st 7st ....Murdison 1
Five Crown 10st 3lb ....C Hoyt 2
Lasso 7st 6lbs......................................O'Neil 3

Also Ran.—Ardea 9st 8lb; Scotch Girl 8st 3lbs; Bird of Freedom, 7st 12lb; Scramble, 7st 4lbs; Ulla, 7st 2lb; Umutbee, 7st 6lb.

The Race.—Won by ¾ of a length, one length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—2 mins 45 3/4 secs.

Betting.—7 to 1 Five Crown; 2 to 1 on Ardea; 10 to 1 Little Meg; 3 to 1 Scotch Girl; 20 to 1 Bird of Freedom; 6 to 1 Lasso; 2 to 1 Scramble; 20 to 1 Ulla and evens Umutbee.

MAYO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Village Girl 8st.................................Robinson 1
Hopscotch 8st 8lbs..............................O'Neil 2
Not-so-Dusty 8st 13lbs...........................Firth 3

Also Ran.—Wal 7st 11lbs; Figal 7st 7lbs; Cockey 7st 5lbs.

The Race—Won by 2 lengths, a length and a half between second end third. Time—1 min. 4 1-2 secs.

Betting.—Not-so-Dusty; 2 to 1 on Village Girl; 6 to 1 Hopscotch, Wal and Figal. 10 to 1 Cockey.

FIFTH SELLING HANDICAP—I Distance 5 furlongs.
Pallindrome 8st 13lbs..........................Thoburn 1
Foudrette 9st 9lbs............................Trenoweth 2
Singleton 9st 11lbs............................Robinson 3

Also Ran—Morino 9st 12lbs; Mereworth 8st 9lbs; Elgin 8st 7lbs; Abet 8st 6lbs; Pressy 8st 4lbs; Northwood 8st 4lbs.

The Race—Won by 1-2 length, 3-4 of a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 3 1-8 secs.

Betting—10 to 1 Morino; 2 to 1 Foudrette, 2 to 1 Pallindrome, 4 to 4 Singleton 4 to 1 Mereworth, 10 to 1 Elgin, 8 to 1 Abet, 8 to 1 Pressy, 3 to 1 Northwood.

FIFTH SELLING HANDICAP—Distance 5 furlongs.
Lady Teazle 9st 10lbs..............................Firth 1
Comprimil 8st 3lbs..........................Beaumont 2
Jacchus 8st 13lbs.................................Butters 3

Also Ran—Flotsam 9st 12lbs; Baritone 9st 0lbs; Rivalry 8st 9lbs; Mulion 8st 5lbs; Shakespeare 7st 13lbs; Charles 7st 7lbs.

The Race—Won by 3-4 of a length; a neck between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 4 3-4 secs.

Betting—3 to 1 Flotsam, 2 to 1 Lady Teazle, 5 to 1 Baritone, 3 to 1 Jacchus, 12 to 1 Rivalry, 6 to 1 Mulison, 4 to 1 Comprimil, 12 to 1 Shakespeare, 20 to 1 Charles.

SERPENTINE PLATE—Distance six furlongs
Morette 9st 11lbs ....Murdison } 1
Hackler's Bloom 7st 5lbs..................Thorburn } 1
Punt 10st 12lbs ....R Fraser 3
Longchamps 9st 5lbs.. 4

Also Ran: Melbourne, 9st 9lbs; Hallya, 7st 5lbs; Harene, 7st 7lbs; Devil's Limit, 7st 3lbs.

The Race.—Dead heat for first place; the 3rd a head off. Time—1 min. 16 1-2secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Punt; 2 to 1 Morette; 8 to 1 Melbourne; 3 to 1 Longchamps; 8 to 1 Hackler's Bloom; 12 to 1 Haloya; 15 to 1 Harene; 20 to 1 Devil's Limit.

VALENTINE PLATE.—Distance R C
May Fowl 9st 12lbs...............................C Hoyt 1
Foy 7st 9lbs ....Thorburn 2
Wild Boy 7st 2lbs..................................O'Neil 3

Also Ran:—The Master 9st; Carnival 9st 3lbs; Kaffirpan 9st 3lbs; Steinhager 8st 13lbs; Winkfield's Melody 8st 7lbs.

The Race—Won by a length and a quarter, a length and a half between 2nd and 3rd. Time—2 min 1-2 sec.

Betting—3 to 1 May Fowl: 7 to 1 The Master; 4 to 1 Carnival. 1 1-2 to 1 Caffirpan, 4 to 1 Steinhager, 5 to 1 Winkfield's Melody 7 to 1 Foy, 3 to 1 Wild Boy.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Second Challenge Cup Race.

Saturday's races were sailed in a good fresh breeze from the N. N. W., in fact so fresh that the "Tomtit Class" all took in a reef. Considerable interest was evoked in the "A" class race it being the second race for the Challenge Cup for which there were five entries, the new Club 8 metres boat "Mahshuka," taking the place of Isoa who did not get under-way.

Mahshuka does not possess a very prepossessing appearance, but possibly it is because we are not yet used to this new class of boat. Compared with the old boats she has less overhang fore and aft and more freeboard which gives her a stumpy appearance. Her performance on Saturday was rather disappointing, but being her maiden race, in fact she has only once before been under canvas, and then only to come from Mazagon to her moorings, her skipper had no opportunity of finding out her little weaknesses. It is perhaps hardly fair to criticise her on such a day as Saturday, but if nothing else she had her running gear severely tested. Apparently one of her vagaries is to get unmanageable at times, for long before the warning gun, without any apparent rhyme or reason she was seen to make two heavy gybes all standing not perhaps good for her but a good test of running gear and mast.

It was a splendid start, 14 seconds covering the first and last boats over the line. Turquoise being first over. On the run to North Karanja all carried spinnakers except Mahshuka. Sapphire, who was sandwiched in between Melody and Mahshuka, after cleverly extricating herself, took the most leeward course, considerably scoring by so doing, rounding North Karanja only 26 seconds astern off Eileen and well ahead of the remainder who rounded in the order:—Mahshuka, Turquoise and Melody. Eileen did a poor gybe as also did Melody who was apparently in trouble. There is nothing much to record on the reach to S. Karanja which was of course rounded first by the big boat, but very little ahead of Sapphire, the remainder having dropped further astern, but Turquoise stuck to Mahshuka. After S. Karanja all stood on the starboard tact until inside Sunk Rock except Turquoise who went about midway between South Karanja and Sunk Rock. Eileen stood well in under Colaba and by pinching fetched the Committee Vessel. Sapphire went about soon after getting inside, a little bit too soon as she had to make a short hitch to avoid Sunk Rock and again when abreast of the Committee Vessel and was 4mins 14secs astern of the leader. Turquoise was next rounding having taken the lead from Mahshuka.

Times of rounding Committee Vessel were:

	Hrs.	Mins.	Secs.
Eileen	4	25	9
Sapphire	4	29	25
Turquoise	4	34	36
Mahshuka	4	35	43
Melody	4	41	19

Sapphire was a bit slack with her spinnaker, but did very well on the run steering slightly more southerly than Eileen. About a mile after rounding S. Karanja, Sapphire took in her jack-yarder, and Eileen immediately followed suit and it would have perhaps have been better if she had been without it on the beat from S. Karanja home as she appeared to lie down to it too much at times. The other boats were steadily dropping astern. After reaching N. Karanja all went-about on the starboard tack. Here Sapphire played her trump card as instead of hauling her wind she headed straight for Middle Ground sailing a little off the wind and travelling like a train.

By the time she got to Middle Ground she began to feel the effect of the flood tide setting her up whereas the other boats had to bear away and stem the tide. Sapphire was perfectly sailed never giving a second away and won the race by 15 seconds from Eileen who had to take second place.

"B" Class only brought out three entries, Erin and Trixie and Peewit, the latter being first over the line followed by Trixie and Erin. In the run to N. Karanja Buoy, Erin passed the other two and was first round a length ahead of Trixie who tried to cut in and take the weather berth, but Erin resented this and luffed her and a heavy squall laying Trixie over her mainsail fouled Erin's crosstree. Trixie had to retire with her sail torn at the peak. The race after this was in Erin's own hands and she won by 8 min. 18 seconds from Peewit.

In "C" Class there were seven starters, Weewin was first ever followed by Clutha, Mavourneen Coralie, Lapwing and the rest 13 seconds covering first, and last. After an uneventful race Maud won first prize with 2 minutes 47 seconds in hand from Coralie, Valkyrie was third and Lapwing saves entrance fee.

Following are results:—

R.B.Y.C. 2ND CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sapphire...	7 51	R.H.H. Hopkins & Maj.Muter RE.	5 47 39	2 39 48
Turquoise..	7 30	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston......	5 59 21	2 51 51
Melody ...	11 12	J.B.K.Macbeth...	6 12 29	3 1 17
Eileen IV.	Scr	J.F. Watson...	5 40 3	2 40 3
Mahshuka.	11 35	E. V. Watson...	5 59 34	2 47 59

R. B. Y. C. 2nd Challenge Cup Race—Course: Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy to starboard, thence to South Karanja Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel to starboard, thence to South Karanja Buoy to port, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel.—Distance—16.90 miles.

Wind N W; Strength fresh.

1st prize won by Sapphire.
2nd prize won by Eileen IV.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3.25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. H. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	Gave	up.
Erin...........	1 02	Col. H. Mead.	5 49 57	2 23 55
Peewit.........	6 15	Duncan Fraser...........	6 3 48	2 32 33

* Came in flying protest flag.

"B" Class Handicap—Course: Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy to starboard, thence to Sunk Rock to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to Mark Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—1,250 miles.

Wind N W; Strength fresh.

1st Prize won by Erin.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3.35 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
Coralie	4 33	B. Thomas	5 27 25	1 49 47
Maud	3 57	Officers R.E ...	5 25 57	1 47 0
Mavourneen.	3 57	Newman Taylor	5 30 57	2 52 0
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch......	5 29 26	1 54 26
Lapwing ...	8 33	C.N. Moberly...	5 35 16	1 51 43
Valkyrie ...	8 57	R. Walker	5 30 11	1 51 14
Sitara......	9 52	J. E. Needham.	Did not start.	
Marie Louise	10 32	K. MacIver ...	do.	
Weewin	1 58	Mudge and Hopcraft...........	5 31 59	1 55 1

"C" Class Handicap—Course: Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Tucker to port; thence to Mark Busy to tarboard, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—7-93 miles. Time limit 6-45 p.m.

1st Prize won by Maud.
2nd Prize won by Coralie.
3rd Prize won by Valkyrie.
Lapwing saves Entrance Fee.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Barracks at Vakola was the scene of the last meet and might be termed a farewell gathering in honour of the sporting officers of the regiment there who were that day leaving for Secunderabad. A large field turned out on the Parade Ground in the early morning and with the conditions favourable it was hoped the sport would be equal to the excellent runs that have taken place previously from this rendezvous this season.

Picking up the line of a jackal on the right of the Sahar cart-track, hounds got away over some bunds and across the nullah on to the melon ground, beyond which leads to the Backwater. Straight for the stream they aimed and for the moment it very much looked as if it was going to be a scramble over the rocky ford, or a gallop to the Black Bridge, as it was obviously the jackal's intention to cross, yet this was frustrated by some lucky chance and swinging round prettily left handed, a long and interesting hunt started up the backwater along which jackal travelled the whole morning until he reached its source at Vehar Lake. This delightful hunt began with some very enjoyable galloping over paddy fields and it was a relief to see hounds avoid the vegetable gardens near the bund. An ugly bit of melon ground brought the field out into the woodland country along the banks of the stream where the pace was fast over the grass. The fugitive bore out a little left handed here, crossed the Andheri Road wide of the stone bridge and took to the open country between the road and Jack Symon's hill. Hounds had been on good terms with him and he was evidently in need of some cover, for as jackals so often do when pressed at this stage he made straight for Jack Symon's hill. As is well known, however, this hill has very little cover on top and one may always expect the pace to be hot up the side as very often when a jackal reaches the top of the hill and finds no shelter he makes a bolt across the valley on to the Marole Hills. But this customer doubled back in a short circle down the hill again to the backwater evidently preferring to make Vehar his point. How little can the little party of followers have seen of the hunting who were found only just coming round the bottom of Jack Symon's hill when hounds were streaming down it again after the rapid chukker over the top, and how fortunate they were that the hunt was not just reaching the Marole caves at that particular moment. The jackal did not cross the stream at once but ran along it first for a few hundred yards and then made a rush across it and through the woodlands the other side up to the Aloe Hill by the factory. Reaching this hill he turned up left handed and crossed it on the Marole Side. The pack were working beautifully together and away they went over the grass land country that followed with a grand chorus of music. Their quarry again crossed the backwater at the bend it takes at this point and leading the way over the rice going on the other side reached the same little rocky pass which was encountered last Thursday, a great coincidence considering how rarely this district is visited. The leaders of the field got down more quickly than on Thursday, remembering how hounds had slipped the majority of followers before, but only to find the pack had turned right-handed into the swampy jungle near the Vehar bund. It is most difficult to follow hounds amongst this undergrowth, but from what one could see from a safe position it was very likely to be only a matter of minutes before they would secure their reward miraculously. However, this vily rascal extricated himself passing right through the field. Running down stream some little way he mounted the hill, along the top of which the Vehar road runs to the bund, and found sanctuary in the tunnel which conducts the pipe under the lake. Whether he had made his way far up into this retreat or not is a matter for conjecture, but the manœuvre saved him his brush though it was very disappointing for hounds who thoroughly deserved to kill after their excellent display.

It had been a great run and much enthusiasm was shown by the field at the finish, some of whom were right above on the Bund road whilst others were to be seen below beside the pipe the other side of the Backwater. Hounds had been running the best part of three-quarters of an hour without an appreciable check, but it was nearly nine o'clock before they had finished their efforts to discover their lost opponent. They were continually owning to the scent of a Jackal in the woods around, but it was evidently some stale line that they were working on and they were eventually called off and taken home. A regrettable incident has to be recorded which occurred at the very end of the run when one of the most prominent light hunters had the misfortune to cut his leg very severely descending a hill; much sympathy is felt with his sporting owner who rode him to victory in one of the point to point events last year.

Owing to the horse show this week hounds will meet on Wednesday, not to-morrow as usual; the rendezvous selected is Chuckla for which Parla is the nearest station.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

The blind and fatal selfishness of our mill-owners and their insane and pernicious rivalry have been the theme of frequent homilies, press and platform, since the local textile industry fell upon a time of depression the end of which is not yet. During the past week a regular mission, to borrow an ecclesiastical expression, has been preached against this sin crying to heaven for vengeance, but I am grieved to record that instead of pricking the consciences of the sinners, it has merely excited them to ribald laughter and cynical retort. To help you to realise the depth of this shocking depravity, you must be told that the Peter the Hermit, who has been so basely spurned, is no other than Mr. Bomanjee Petit the son of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the father of the Bombay Mill industry. At a meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association on the 24th of last month, he let himself go with considerable fervour on the urgent necessity for the adoption of short time if a serious crisis was to be tided over without disaster. Owing to the failure of the American cotton crop there had been an extraordinary rise in the price of raw material, and, sad to say, there was a corresponding decline in the prices of yarn and cloth. It is a remarkable feature of the situation that although the raiyat is selling his produce as fast as he can bring it to market at a rate surpassing his wildest dreams, he shows no inclination to make large purchases of swadeshi raiment. He appears to be satisfied with what he has in stock, else he is buying bideshi goods in spite of all appeals to his patriotism. Be that as it may, the fact remains that there is no demand for the cloth and yarn which the local mills are manufacturing at a loss, and things are becoming desperate.

Mr. Bomanjee Petit was convinced that the only remedy was a general agreement to close all mills on one or two days in the week besides Sunday: individual action he contended would only result in the disorganisation of labour. The Committee fell in with Mr. Petit's views and circularised the members of the Association, making the following recommendations:—

"(1) That short time working for two days in the week, exclusive of Sundays or other weekly stop days, be resorted to for 3 months from the 15th February 1910.

"(2) Within this period all mills should work daylight hours only, that is to say, from sun-rise to sun-set and not overtime by electric lights.

"(3) That the short time movement should be for all mills, both spinning and weaving.

"(4) If 80 per cent. of the spindle power in the Island of Bombay agree to join the movement it will be brought into operation for the period abovenamed.

"(5) If the movement is thus adopted, and if, hereafter, owing to better prospects, or other favourable causes, mills are desirous of reconsidering the situation, a proposition to that effect may be brought forward by any mill who has joined in the movement. The Committee will then proceed to take a fresh vote, and if 60 per cent. agree to any alteration, such alteration shall be carried.

"(6) For the purpose of calculating the vote it has been decided that one mule spindle shall be the basis of voting. One ring spindle will be equal to 1 1-2 mule spindles and one loom equal to 30 mule spindles."

Subsequently a meeting was held, but as most people expected nothing definite came of it, beyond the appointment of a small sub-committee to inquire how many members would join a short time movement under fixed conditions involving a penalty in case of breach of agreement. This, of course, meant that a start could not possibly be made on 15th February, since the result of the new enquiry would not be known until the end of the month. This is a pretty good indication of the insincerity of most of Mr. Petit's converts. They did not like to offend one so influential by refusing to subscribe to his doctrine, but they would rather be excused from actual practice. Short time is all very well in the abstract and people are found in abundance to admit its efficacy in other lands, but they have their doubts as to its adaptability to the conditions obtaining in Bombay. "The Times of India," the only local paper which has tackled the question with intelligence and courage feels constrained to ask would it not be better for individual mills to act according to individual position, and work short time now or later on as might suit them? The uncertainty and doubt here expressed are characteristic of a large number of millowners, who would be very reluctant to give the pledges demanded. And then we have the corroding factor of mistrust from which the Millowners' Association has never been free. It must not be assumed that it is passive now; on the contrary signs of its insidious activity are already obtruding. The bona fides of the Petit's has been openly challenged by a mill agent, who states bluntly that in an experience extending over a quarter of a century, he has noticed that resolutions for short time have been brought forward always by parties who have found themselves losing in the purchases of raw material and the sale of their manufactures; besides these very persons have been the first to violate agreements as soon as it suited them so to do. This critic would have thought more of the Petit's, if they had moved in the matter last year, when the position of the industry was as bad, if not worse than it is to-day.

Such chandour may be regarded as brutal bordering perilously on libel, but it indexes the opinion of a substantial majority of mill agents, who dread the disaster of being tied hand and foot to a powerful and none too scrupulous majority. If it is pertinently remark, short time is an expedient of such dire necessity, it is surely imperative that certain large miles should discontinue at once working overtime by electric light. Of what earthly use can it be to squander the daylight hours if the nights are to be employed in work at high pressure? This will show you how much the Bombay millowners trust each other and give you a pretty good idea of the chance of the concerted action for which Mr. Bomanjee Petit is sighing. That the textile industry is in a bad way, there is no gainsaying and a general short time movement would no doubt give temporary relief; but as Mr. Vacha sagely contends, the radical cause of mischief is over production in insensate rivalry Millowners are continually violating the internal laws of supply and demand and cannot escape the consequences of their folly.

It is significant to note the great attention now being paid to the personal equation of the raiyat. His action or rather inaction, is most puzzling and embarrassing to the local cloth manufacturer. One critic, already quoted, wants to know why "when he is relatively gorged with money, receiving large and ready payments for his produce, he is so reluctant to buy cloth?" Last year, you may remember, was inauspicious for Hindu marriages, and much of the accumulation of local stocks was set down to that superstition; but manufacturers were convinced that there was a good time coming. With a banner crop to supply the deficiency of the American shortage, and the resultant prosperity, there would be an orgie of Hymen in Samvat 1967. This anticipation has been strangely belied. There has been no rush of nuptials in the villages, and the raiyats are not purchasing cloth against a spurt later on. Why? Mr. Vacha is not quite sure that the producer has benefited so largely as some people think by the abundant cotton crop he has raised. There is the gombeen man, as avaricious in India as ever in Ireland, to get his share, and he does not leave much for the peasant if he can help it. But apart from this, casual and superficial economists forget that the prices of food-grains have risen enormously in all parts of the country and the purchasing power of the rupee has experienced a corresponding decline. Then again this prosperous year has come after a succession of lean years during which the raiyats contracted heavy liabilities in every direction. A part of their profits must be employed to pay these debts, which are generally first claims. To talk therefore of the raiyat being relatively gorged with money is to indulge a picturesque imagination at the expense of common-sense. He has little to spare on luxuries, and that little he feels under no obligation to employ in the relief of plutocrats, who are the victims of their own insatiat esuriency. The Bombay Millowners' Association is to be affiliated to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufactures' Associations. Let us hope the affiliation will teach them sagacity and foster confidence and co-operation among the members.

An object lesson of the value of enlightened and trustful co-operation which Bombay mill-owners would do well to lay to heart was given by Mr. Manmohundas Ramji, the Chairman, at the annual meeting of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Association. It was regard to the settlement of the long standing dispute over indent forms. Native importers smarted under a sense of injustice because all their protest against one sided agreements which allowed them no redress for damages were met with a stern 'non possumus. Driven to desperation they combined and set afoot well organised agitation. Its effect was soon felt. European firms so considerable and influential as Ralli Bros and W. Graham and Co consented to argue the matter, and found that the right was on the side of the native merchants. To their infinite credit, be it said, as soon as they were convinced they accepted the native demands, and their lead was speedily followed by other firms. Mr. Ramji was ungrudging in his gratitude to these great commercial houses and they well deserved his thanks. It is such courageous honesty that lies at the bottom of the excellent relations existing in the city between the European and Indian mercantile communities. Native merchants have now very little to complain of either in the payment of just compensation or the regular delivery of goods. From which it will be seen that sellers of cloth are wiser in their generation than the manufacturers who seemingly cannot combine no matter how great the opportunity.—"Capital."

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

1121-09 Dadachanji and Professor Pauper. Hoorbai widow vs Aishabai and others—J R Petitt and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

660-08 Jehangir M and S Thomas Peter Lopez and another vs Sakharam Vishram Kirshroff D and D Part heard.

982-09 Crawford B and Co. Henriette Tarriano vs Maurice E Bandman J R Patell and Co.

981-09 Chitnis M and M Ruttonsey Assaria and Co vs The Asiatic Steam Navigation Co Ltd Crawford B and Co.

Commercial Causes.

1120-09 Payne and Co. Nowrojee Dinshaw and another vs Demetracopulo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

939-08 Mulla and M Dayal Mulji vs S B Frazer and another Thakurdas and Co.

910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others vs Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoorein Thakurdas and Co.

1061-09 Malvi H M and R Messrs Lalchand Tarachand a firm vs Padamchand Mathuradas another Jamsetji R and D.

1071-09 Jamsetji R and D Abdulla Hussein Moosaj Poonawalla vs S C Mistry Mulla and M.

1077-09 Malvi A M and K Thakordas Jekisondas Desai and others vs Motiram Mathuradas and others T A Ghandi.

638-09 Captain and V Lalbehari Ravinarayen and others Niranjunlal Brijlal—Malvi H M and R.

801-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and other vs Motilal Chunilal and others Matubhai J and M.

1036-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Dayal Valubhdas Jamsetji R and D.

1053-09 S B Mehta Tyebbhai Musaji vs Abdoolbhai Faizoolabhoy Bicknell M and R.

554-06 Raghavayya B. and N. Kanayalal Kisonchand vs. Manekchand Kapurchand A firm. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

913-08 Daphtary F. & D. Gabriel David Pereira vs. Peter Paul Pereira and another S A Tyabji and W B Vakil.

584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Bara Miya Mulla and M.

393-08 Payne and Co Khan Mahomed Haji Vasir and others vs Tyeb Haji Ismail Haji Vasir another Edelow G W and Co Captain and V.

856-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayan and others vs Parbhudayal Soudagurmall Bhimariwalla Malvi H M and R and S J Juddah.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

After the Parsi Matrimonial Court is over.

For Judgment on Motion.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam—Little and Co and Matubhai J and M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

973-09 Mulla and M Kasrev Mobed Jamshid vs Mirza Mahomed Kasham Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

792-08 Jehangir M and S Uderam Kesaji and another vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayani Tyabji D and Co. Part heard.

795-08 Raghavayya B and N P V Abhyanker vs Shri Dhondiraj Ganesh Dew-Maharaj and others Nanu H and Co.

Testamentary suit 17-09 Wadia G and Co. B N Vatcha Ghandy vs S A Watcha Ghandy Shroff D and D.

502-07 Smetham B and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Raghavayya B and N and Edgelow G W and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Ag. Commissioner's Report.

780-06 Madhowji K and Co Abdul Hoosein Mulla Nadarbhoy vs Sukhanbai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

Long Causes.

1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalchram a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Motichand and D

995-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Gover Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.

111-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Rehman Karudin vs Hajanbibi widow and others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.

590-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza Faiz Ali Khan Valad Mirza Saheb Ali Khan vs Pestonji M Heeranu Shamrao M and H.

650-08 Bhaishanker K and G The Hope Mills Ltd vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet Mulla and Mulla.

570-08 Sabnis and G Mahomed Husein Barbaray vs Aishabibi widow and others F F Pavri Captain and V and Shamrao M and H.

882-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdonji another Unwalla and Co.

665-08 Daphtary F and D J Sardarmat the firm vs H O Coates and another In person-

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

M. J. 1122-09 P N Billimoria for Pauper Jane Gillespie vs George Cargall Gillespie.

M. J. 1093-09 Mirza M and M William Alfred Stephens vs Kate Stephens and another Payne and Co.

262-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang V Abhyanker vs Vithal Sayanner Khanderao L and M.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrik Ramlal Little and Co Part heard.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Ag Commissioner's Report.

621-07 S A Tyabji Motiram A Kirtikar vs Krishnanath A Kirtiker and others Madhowji K and C and N B Vakil.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

695-03 Wadia G and Co Naudram Mathuradas a firm vs Haroon haji Vajedina Mulla and M and Thakardas and Co.

755-05 Ardasher H D and Co Manekai widow vs B D Banaji and others Hiralal and Co Payne and Co, A W H D and Co, and D and D Mat J and M.

146-04 Jehangir G and B Goculdas Dharamsey vs Pragjee Bhimji and others Pestonji R K and Co, Hiralal and Co and Ragh B and N.

Long Causes.

798-09 Khanderao L and Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Tyab vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Jam R and D Khund L and M S A Tyabji Jeh G and B.

824-09 S J Judah August J Vallis vs John A A Vallis and others Jehangir M and S S J Judah.

890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayakar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-01 Payne and Co H H Ranashri Bhawansingji Madhowsingji vs Charles Harding.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessa and others Jehanjir M and S.

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonamchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji R K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla & M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassab vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 19.

The depression which was in the East Central parts of the country yesterday has moved eastward and caused local rainfall in Northern India and now passing out into the Bay and is beginning to affect the weather in Burma. In the extreme south unsettled conditions are resulted in the local rain. Principal amounts are: Shillong, Cherrapoonjee and Mymensingh, one and half inches; Bogra and Dinajpur, three-quarters, Dhubre, Calcutta, Hazaribagh and Gaya half; Cuddalore and Trichinopoly, one; and Kodaikanal, three-quarters.

Fresh depression from Persia is entering Upper India where skies have become cloudy.

Fore cast.—Local rain in the Eastern Bengal and Assam and few falls in Burma, decrease of rainfall in the extreme South and some precipitation in the extreme North.

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 20.

Local rain again has fallen in the extreme South and few falls are reported from Burma and Assam. Chief amounts are Pamban, two inches; Ootacamund, one; and Salem half.

Forecast.—Some further rain is expected in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier at Allahabad but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect in the west United Provinces.

Sind and Rajaputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana bnt clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in south Rajputana but in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is lower than usual in Rajputana and normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect in West Central India, north Gujarat and Cutch; night temperature remains lower than usual in Gujarat and West Central India, but has risen and is now nearly normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature has fallen and is lower than usual in Berar and at Khandwa; the minimum has also fallen and is 5° to 11° in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies ars clear. Humidity is in slight defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature has fallen and while the maximum is now in defect only in the northern half of the division, the minimum is lower than the usual nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the extreme south of Peninsula; Tricoinopoly records 1·00" and Cochin 0·20". Weather continues slightly disturbed in the south of the Peninsula and probably in the adjacent seas. Temperature is slightly in defect in the central parts of the country.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Offig. Meteorologist, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

Summary of final forecast of the cotton-crop in Burma for the year 1909-10. On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.

The final forecast of the cotton crop shows 295,438 acres, a slight increase over the area reported in the third forecast but a decrease of 7,721 acres as compared with last year's actuals. The crop is not a satisfactory one. Early rains were favourable and sowings successful, but heavy rain in November damaged the ripening crop and reduced the outturn in several districts. The district officers' estimates show an outturn of only 32,343 bales from the eleven districts reporting. It is, however, believed that the total crop of the Province may amount to 34,000 bales, 1,000 bales less than was estimated in the third forecast.

BURMA GROUNDNUTS.

Final forecast of the groundnut crop in Burma for the year 1909-10. On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under groundnut in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 15·7 per cent. of the total area under groundnut in British India.

The fourth or final summary of the six principal groundnut producing districts shows an area of only 35,964 acres under this crop, the area in the third forecast having been reduced by 27,311 acres. The actuals last year were 238,575 acres, so that there is a falling off this season of 101,611 acres. The season has been a favourable one and the acre outturn is probably normal, but a much smaller area has been sown as the cultivators considered last year's harvest prices unremunerative. The outturn ascertained from the estimates of six District Officers reporting is about 4 1-2 million baskets. It is believed that the outturn from these six districts not furnishing forecasts the total outturn of the Province becomes 66,900 tons.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE GEM OF THE MONTH.

When the young Queen of Spain proclaimed her love of and admiration for the amethyst, which she is said to prize far above rubies or any other precious stone, the fashion for this particular gem revived all of a sudden, and everywhere, in necklets, chains, and pendants; in bracelets, rings, and thimbles, its rich, clear purple began to sparkle once more. Most frequently was it seen in the form in which it has been popular for more years than, perhaps, anyone can accurately tell—namely, as a brooch, oblong or octagonal in shape, in which the exquisitely delicate colour of the gem is brought fully out by being seen in a frame of pearls. It was thus that our great-grandmothers wore it, and it is in the same form that cheap imitations are offered to the tourist by street-hawkers at all the most popular "resorts," from the cathedral square at Fiesole to the Brunnaspark Avenue at Helsingfors, and from the arcades in provincial town in Bohemia to the booths in small watering places on the West Coast of Ireland.

A FAMOUS AMETHYST.

Every gem, like every (proverbial) dog has its day, and the history of the amethysts, as far as it can be traced, shows that this jewel has had two days even before its present popularity gave it yet another. A century ago there was found in India an amethyst of a deep magnificent violet tint, engraved on which was a bead of Mithridates, which is said to be the finest Greek portrait in existence; and during the Napoleonic wars there was taken from the Prussian treasury and placed in the Uzielli collection an amethyst with the head of Pan cut into it, which also was of very great antiquity. The theory of the admiration of ancient Greece for the amethyst is supported by those who have it that the name is derived from the Greek private "a" and the verb "methuo" (to intoxicate), for one of the oldest and most attractive of all the legends connected with it is a charm against intoxication. Alike in Greece Rome, and the East it was believed that wine drunk out of an amethyst cup would not intoxicate. The idea conjures up the beautiful colour-scheme of an ancient drinking-cup, perfect in shape and of the colour of richest, clearest violet, filled with the crimson or gold of a wine of the South.

TURNS AWAY EVIL THOUGHTS.

Pliny, however, would have it that there was no truth in this alluring legend, and put it from him with the curt remark that it was nothing but "a story of the lying Magi." Meanwhile all the best and most trustworthy authorities on black magic and white are agreed that the amethyst sharpens wit and turns away evil thoughts, and if it had no other attractions these virtues surely should be sufficient to make it more than popular all the year round, and with the vast majority; for it is with wis as it is with wealth—a few people have too much of it and many people have too little; but was there ever anyone who had exactly enough? February, meanwhile, is the month when the powers asleep in the amethyst are most potent, and he who thirsts for a deep draught of wine, yet fear intoxication, should forthwith possess himself of an amethyst beaker, and drink his fill without fear of the morrow; while all who are consciously dull of wit, or inclined to harbour evil thoughts; should fix an amethyst somewhere about their person and await results. There is yet another thing to be said in favour of the violet or purple stone which belongs to February; it is the only gem which fashion allows to be worn with mourning attire; and this is not a mere modern pandering to womens love of glittering baubles, but an old time custom which is honoured by twentieth century observation. No observation on the amethyst should be concluded without at least an allusion to Queen Charlotte's famous necklace of well-matched, flawless amethysts, valued in her day (which was also the amethyst's day at £2,000, but which, even now that the popularity of the gem is great again, would probably not realise £200. The pious Middle Ages, representing the twelve Apostles by gems, allotted the amethyst to St. Matthew.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 21st February.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz on Wednesday evening the 2nd March, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on the morning of Monday the 21st March (a Public holiday). Members should provide themselves with Camp furniture, crockery, &c. Bath tubs will be provided by the Corps.

First meal in Camp, Dinner, Wednesday the 2nd March, Major Capper, 29th Central Indian Horse D A A G, Bombay Brigade, has kindly consented to act as Adjutant during the Camp and the Officer Commanding hopes that all members will make a point of being in Camp the whole time if possible in order to obtain the best results.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 21st February.

148.—Detail for the week ending 26th inst.

Tuesday 22nd Inst.—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 6 p m.

Wednesday 23rd inst.—"G" Coy Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a m

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

149.—Parades.—Parade will be held daily on the Oval (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves Extra Efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet Non-efficients will make an effort to attend. Fall in at 6-30 p m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

150.—Musketry.—The Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing (1st Period only) daily Firing to commence at 7 a.m.

151.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days:—

Tuesday 22nd inst.
Wednesday 23rd inst.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st February.

The Annual Camp will be held at Mahaluxmi from the 26th February to the 6th March.

The Corps will parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. and proceed by route march to Mahaluxmi Battery. Cyclists to parade with the corps.

Dress Drill order with side arms.

Members are requested to send their bedding and kit to either Head Quarters, on Saturday the 26th instant by 1 p.m. Bed Cots will be provided in camp.

Instructional Practice will be carried out on Sunday the 27th instant from the 6 inch B. L. C. Guns at Mahaluxmi Battery. Complete manning Lotall of each company to parade at 10-30 a. m.

A Board to Audit the accounts of the corps will assemble at such time and place as the President may appoint.

President.—Major J. W. Hawes.
Members.—{ Capt. J. F. Watson.
{ Lieut W. H. Leach.

E. E. Company Defence Rehearsal will parade for all night running from Wednesday 23rd February to 1st March inclusive.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. daily.

The following members having joined are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No. 1298—Gr C Barker No. 4 Sub-Division No 2 Company

No. 1299—Gr R S Jackson No 1 Sub-Division No 1 Company

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BY THE WAY.

A-LASS FOR RICHMOND HILL!

From time to time the coming of the sky-scraper is announced to London. As yet it can hardly be said to have come. Though there is a skyscraper or two, they are lost amid the forest of surrounding roofs, and signs are wanting that New York need fear competition from London in this respect. Now, however, a heaven-stretching block is promised for no less a place than Richmond Hill. For one would sooner have expected it almost anywhere than there. Yet the report runs that a group of American capitalists are having plans prepared for the erection of a towering pile of flats on the summit on the hill. According to the "Chronicle," the site selected, which has been in the market for some years, is that of Ancaster House, a Georgian mansion of considerable interest and an old-time hunting box of the Duke of Ancaster, situated opposite the Star and Garter Hotel and adjoining the park gates. "The general idea is that the architecture shall approximate to and follow the leading features of well-known lofty edifices in New York, and be fitted with appliances for luxury and domestic economy quite novel to this country."

MAHOMEDAN ART.

The city of Munich will strike an entirely new note by her forthcoming exhibition of Mahomedan art. Islam, as is well known, does not approve of the portrayal of the human form, and the Turk, who is suzerain of so much of the Mahomedan world is generally considered as anything but a kind patron to the gentle arts. Both these statements, of course, are capable of modification but, however, that may be it is true that picture painting has not flourished in the realms that lie between China and Italy—although an exception must be made for the illustrated manuscripts of the Mogul era. But in other fields notably that of decoration, we can find a paradise of achievement. What the Saracens did in the twelfth century had more than a little to do with the birth of European art in Italy, and the Moors in Spain were responsible for more than some would care to give them credit for.

MUSICAL PROSPECTS.

The various tableaux of the Army Pageant are to be accompanied by appropriate music. This seems an innocent announcement. It is not so simple as it appears. The pageant begins at the Stone Age, goes on to the Bronze, and eventually lets in the Druids. Consequently the question has to be decided, What music had the Stone Age and the Bronze? Mr. Carlstopher Wilson, who has undertaken to settle these and other difficult questions for the pageant, proposes to employ marrow-bones struck with flints for the Stone Age—the hollow bone gives out a curiously resonant sound, he says—and Chinese gongs of the Bronze Age, as they illustrate all the softness contained in the bronze tone as contrasted with the primeval flint and bone. Proceeding to the iron Age, one's ears will be greeted with Iron knives striking the marrow-bone—a melody to be heard at this day in Leadenhall Market. The Druids will bring in the harp. Welcome harp! With the Romans comes the brass trumpet, and with the Picts and Scots are in duty bound to sound the bagpipes, which were brought, Mr. Wilson tells us, from Egypt. Hence, no doubt, the old occasional unreadiness of the Nile to rise to the occasion. Altogether, this musical programme is very promising.

SLANDERING THE PEOPLE.

The "Spectator" has a timely article on "The Disparagement of England." This refers, not the Englishman's foolish habit of disparaging all things that belong to him—a habit which has directly led to the foreigner's notion of our hypocrisy—but to what has been said of the country by those who are displeased at the turn the voting has taken in country division is. "If Englishmen were to believe all that has been said to their disadvantage . . . they would indeed have a dismal picture of themselves. They would believe that every man who is employed upon the land, or who by living in some small country town, comes more consciously than is possible in the great industrial centres within the range and influence of a peer or local territorial magnate, is only one of a flock of sheep who can be driven bleating in unison to the polling-booths." The writer, as will be noticed, refers to the agricultural voter; but the electorate of industrial centres are by no means exempt from disparagement.

THE WAY WITH A BOY.

The leaders of the Boy Scouts understand human material. That is why the movement is so popular, Of many interesting things in an interview with General Baden-Powell printed by the "Daily Graphic" one learn best a reference to smoking. The Scouts, it appears are not ordered not to smoke. What is told them is that no Scout would be such a fool to smoke, when he knows what harm it would do him. This happens to be common sense. It is an appeal to a lad's reason as well as to his honour. Were he forbidden a cigarette, he would naturally long for one, and the exhilaration of disobeying orders would combine with the yearning to persuade him to smoke at the first opportunity. There would be more commonsense in boys if there were more in parents and guardians. An appeal to reason is far more effectual than a stringent command, if the boy is intelligent. Yet education in school and out is still based, for the most part, on the theory that the boy is an unthinking animal who can understand coersion and nothing else. The Boy Scouts can teach us something in the way of education.

THE RHODES SCHOLARS.

Taken collectively, the Rhodes scholars are an institution of whose merits or demerits it is not so easy to form an opinion. It depends so entirely on the kind of person you go to for your information. But there is no question that they have fulfilled one, at least, of their founder's intentions, and wafted through the cloisters of Oxford a draught of that Transatlantic or Colonial or cosmopolitan air which should have such bracing effects on our own younger generation. The annual statement, just published by the trustees, announces that 179 scholars were in residence in the course of last year, and that of these ninety came from the United States, twelve from Germany, and the rest from the Colonies. They form a not inconsiderable proportion of the total number of undergraduates, and their athletic powers is even in greater prominence than would be warranted by their numbers. But that, of course, may be due to the fact that a large number of them are picked athlets from the four quarters of the world, and it is hardly fair to the ordinary Oxford man, who is drawn from within the boundaries of the British Isles, to reproach him with newcomer's success. However that may be, it is pleasant to hear that a number of these gentlemen are taking up appointments in countries other then their own, though it is certainly bad luck on their native lands, which are thus deprived of their servies. But doubtlessly they will assist in that spread of new ideas which is one day, so it is prophesied, to supersede the Dreadnought method of inducing peace and comity between the nations.

"HOW MUCH OUGHT I TO GIVE."

The question of Christian liberality is discussed in the 'Sunday Magazine' by Mr. F. A. Bevan, the Bishop of Durham, and some other well-known people Mr. Bevan is under the impression that most people who have incomes of £1,000 and upwards give less than one-fifth, which he thinks is "as near the right proportion as can be considered fair." The Bishop of Durham suggests a tenth for lower incomes. The Rev. F. B. Meyer holds that a family with 35s. a week out to give 1s. 6d. The man with £300 a year, with the increased expenses of rent and education, might not be able to give more than £2 10s. £500, in his opinion, ought to yield £20 per annum, and £1,000 not less than £50 or £75. The Rev. J. E. Rattenbury believes, generally speaking, that a man should give away at least a tenth of his income. Annie S. Swan holds that a shilling a week is all that a man with 35s. a week and a wife and three children can afford to give for religious or philanthropic purposes.

WHAT WESLEY WOULD HAVE GIVEN.

One recalls Wesley's short way out of the difficulty. The question with him was not what he ought to give, but was absolutely obliged to keep for himself. For example, when his income was thirty pounds a year he gave away two. The next year receiving sixty pounds he lived on twenty-eight and gave away thirty-two. The third year he received ninety pounds and gave away sixty-two. The fourth year he received a hundred and twenty. Still he lived on twenty-eight and gave to the poor ninety-two.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A DESTRUCTIVE BEETLE.

As a rule the beetles found beneath the bark, or boring into the wood, are rather a sign and consequence of decay than an active cause of the destruction of the forest tree. The vigour of the life processes of the tree, the flow of sap and the selection of gum and resin, appear to be unsuitable to most beetles. Certain bark-beetles, however, of the genus Dendroctenus, occuring in North America, choose healthy trees for their attacks, and have done considerable damage in certain districts. In the belief that the first requisite in the fight against such an enemy is a detailed and scientific knowledge of one's foe, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently published an excellent description of these beetles and their work.

BEETLE TO FIGHT BEETLE.

The above accounts is the result of seventeen years' original research by Dr. Hopkins. Choosing, as a rule, healthy trees for their attacks, these bark-beetles often do a considerable amount of damage. And this habit renders useless the method which has been successfully used in the case of other bark beetles. By providing the latter with trunks, or logs, which they prefer to healthy trees, large numbers can be destroyed. So experiments are being tried with a view of testing the plan of fighting the beetle with its insect enemies. The importation of foreign ladybirds was founds successful in the case of the insects infesting the fruit trees in California and Hawai, and a European beetle (Clerus formicarius) has been called in to fight the American bark-beetles. It drags these and their larvæ from their burrows, and devours them. If the climate and surroundings suit it, this beetle may keep down its destructive relations.

DISTRIBUTION OF BARK BEETLES.

In a note in "Nature" the writer comments on the remarkable distribution of the above group of beetles. There are twenty-three species found in North America. The genus spreads northwards to Labrador and Alaska, and southwards through the Mexican highlands to Guatemala. Only one species is known in the Eastern hemisphere, and it is found in Russia Germany Denmark, and Southern Scandinavia. This curious distribution of a beetle genus, its absence from Northern Scandinavia and Western Europe generally suggests, according to the writer of the note, a geographical connection by way of Siberia and Alaska.

CURIOUS FACT ABOUT DEER'S HORNS.

In an interesting article on "Red Deer in the Highlands," contributed to "Knowledge," Mr. McConnochie gives some curious facts regarding deer's horns. If we regard these remarkable appendages as weapons of defence, it is strange that through lack of them the stag should be "condemned by nature to a comparatively retired life for nearly a third of the year." For the horns are shed in the spring, and are not fully grown again until the autumn. The use of the horns in fighting is somewhat dubious, and they may be positive danger. A pair of fighting stags have been found with their horns inextricably interlocked, and both dead. Stags have also been found dead with their horns entangled in wooden palings etc.

HORNLESS DEER.

Instances have been observed of particular stags casting their herns twice in the year. If a stag is castrated when a calf, or when the horns have just been cast, it will remain hornless. If, on the other hand, the operasion is performed on a horned individual the horns will never be shed. In the shedding of the horns there may be an interval between the two of as much as three weeks. The loosening of the horns is attributed to chemical action on the cementing matter between the horn and the supporting coronet. The horn then falls by its own weight.

THE MYSTERY OF THE FALLEN HORNS.

"It was long a mystery," says Mr. Mr. McConnochie, "what became of the fallen horns." And the solution of the mystery is that the stags themselves often eat them as they fall. The hinds are also on the outlook for such dainty morsels, whether cast or on dead stags." They will even gnaw at the horns while still young may even form a dish for human consumption. Sir S. W. Baker, in his "Wild Beasts and their Ways," writes:—"When the large horns of the Sambur, or Wapiti, are growing, they make an excellent dish; first scalded to divest them of down, and then gently stewed with a good sauce and a few vegetables."

POSITION OF HALLEY'S COMET.

The present position of Halley's comet, according to the ephemeris of Mr. A. Crommelin, given in the January number of "Knowledge," is in the constellation Pisces, just below the stars of Andromeda. In March, when the sun enters Pisces, the comet will still be in this constellation. In April, still in the Fishes, Halley's comet will be just beneath the left-hand lower corner star of the familiar square of Pegasus.

NECTAR SECRETING ORGANS.

In many plants nectar is secreted by other parts than the flower. Such extra floral nectaries have have recently been studied by Elser and Kirchmayr, who have published their results in an Austrian scientific publication. The former describes those occurring on the lower surface of the leaf in a species of Diospyros. The nectar attracts ants, which are thought to protect the leaves against other leaf-destroying species. These nectaries, however, are only active for a short while after the leaf-bud has opened. They then drop off, and a layer of cork closes the wound. Kirchmayr has studied similar organs in species of Cow-wheat (Melampyrum). They are found on bracts, leaves, and cotyledons. It is suggested that they attract ants which bring about seed distribution, and possibly protect the plants against the attacks of snails.

MARTYRS TO SCIENCE.

It is with sincere pleasure that we observe that the Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees have placed on their roll of heroes entitled to the benefits of the trust a victim of research work. This case, which is the first of the kind to come before the trustees, is that of Dr. John Herbert Wells, who died on October 16th, 1909, from illness contracted in the course of research work. Dr. Wells was engaged in the department of therapeutic inoculation at St. Mary's Hospital, London, and undertook pioneer investigation into the treatment of glanders. He so far succeeded that he saved the life of a patient. In the course of laboratory work in connection with this case, however, he contracted infection, and died after a lingering and painful illness, leaving a widow and two children. The trustees, taking into account that Dr. Wells voluntarily undertook laboratory work with the object of saving a patient whose life was despaired of, knowing all the while that he was thereby seriously risking his own life decided to recognise the case as coming within the scope of the fund, and made the widow and family an allowance of £35 per annum with a supplement of £15 for the first year in consideration of the special circumstances. Such a grant was peculiarly well bestowed. We should like to see some similar recognition of the devotion to science of Mr. Cox, on whose behalf the "Daily News" made a moving appeal recently. Mr. Cox was one of the earliest investigators in the field of X ray research, which has been of such inestimable value to surgery. The X-ray has now been made safe to use, as well as beneficial to apply, and as the "Daily News" observes, no man has done more than Mr. Cox to produce this memorable triumph. But his devoted labours have brought martyrdom for himself, for he is now smitten with a mortal and painful disease, having sacrificed his all in the service of his fellows. We cordially endorse the appeal of the "Daily News" that so noble a soldier of science should not be unrecognised by the State. Sir William Treloar has opened a fund on his behalf. Perhaps such a case may fall within the scope of the Carnegie grants.

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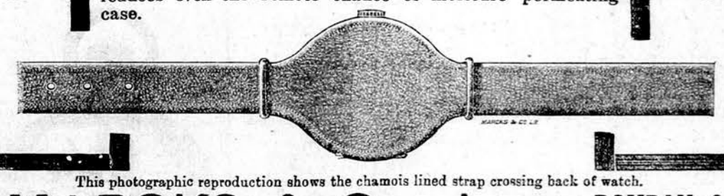


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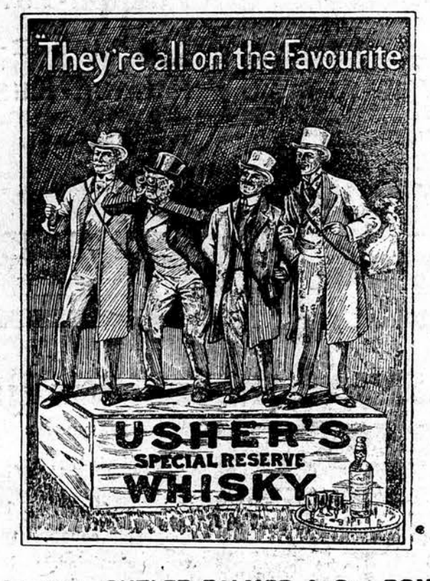
Small Size.
In Nickel Silver case, Open face 11
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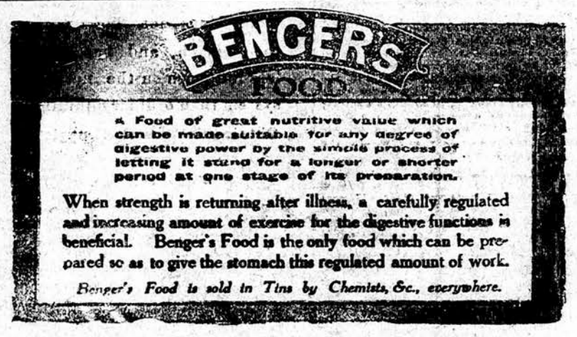
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